

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

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## THE ENGLISH ZABERN AFFAIR



COLONEL VON ASQUITH (to Lieutenant Forsner McKenna): "Do not hesitate to strike that woman down"

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### DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

### THE OUTLOOK

Though the opening of next session is still nearly a month ahead, rumours are already current as to the intentions of suffragist M.P.'s. The Central News states that Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Whitehouse will ballot for a day for "their Conciliation Bill, which extends the franchise to the wives of a limited number of existing male voters"; and that it has further been decided to move an amendment to the address, and also to move a resolution in favour of votes for women.

#### Rumour Not Confirmed

Our own information, which we believe to be

entirely trustworthy, differs substantially from these prognostications. There is at present, we are informed, no likelihood of the re-introduction either of the Conciliation Bill to give the vote to women householders, or of Mr. Dickinson's Bill to give the vote both to women householders and to the wives of electors. In view of the failure of the private member's Bill last session, any attempt to repeat the experiment would, it is realised, be merely ploughing the sand.

#### Comment in the "Manchester Guardian"

The rumour has already, however, evoked considerable attention. The *Manchester Guardian*, in a singularly effective leading article, which we reproduce in full elsewhere (page 233), states that it "cannot easily imagine a more futile proceeding," and after referring to the fate of the Conciliation Bill and of Mr. Dickinson's Bill, concludes:—

To propose, after these experiences, to introduce a third private member's Bill and one which has no promise of Government time, even should it be carried on the second reading, seems very like playing with the subject. As, even if its second reading were carried, it could get no further, it is quite possible that carried it might be; but with what conceivable advantage to the suffrage cause? The suffrage societies have declared with one accord that no Bill is now of any use to them but a Government Bill, and it is probable that they know their own business best. What is needed is that a Liberal Government should be formed with a clear intimation that women's suffrage will be part of its programme. And the sooner that happens the better for Liberalism. There is nothing which would so quicken its life.

Mrs. Fawcett also wrote a full letter to the *Daily News* explaining why a Government Bill, and a Government Bill alone, would be accepted by the

non-militant suffragists. Our own view will be found in our leading article.

#### The Suffrage Resolution

With regard to the other items foreshadowed by the Central News Correspondent, we can find no confirmation of the proposal to move an amendment to the address, and such a proceeding seems to us exceedingly unlikely. On the other hand, we learn that there is some prospect of a woman suffrage resolution being brought forward. If our information is correct, this will not be merely an academic resolution in favour of the principle of Votes for Women, but a resolution containing a recommendation in favour of Government action. We reserve comment until the terms of the resolution are before us.

#### The By-elections

Two by-elections are at present in progress, one in N.W. Durham and the other in S. Bucks. In the latter Mr. Tonman Moseley, the Liberal, is opposed by Mr. Du Pre, Unionist, and Suffragists will have no hesitation in realising that their duty is to oppose Mr. Moseley, who is standing as the representative of the Government which is hostile to women. In N.W. Durham there are three candidates, Mr. Aneurin Williams, the Liberal, Mr. Stuart, Labour, and Mr. Hardicker, Unionist. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies are supporting Mr. Stuart, while the more advanced suffrage organisations are opposing both Mr. Aneurin Williams and Mr. Stuart, realising that either of these men, if returned to power, will form part of the Coalition which is keeping the present Government



in office. So long as the official Labour Party are voting with the present Government it is difficult to see how any true suffragist can think it desirable to assist a member of the Labour Party to power.

#### Welsh Disestablishment and Woman Suffrage

The demonstration which is taking place next week at Southport, with the Bishop of Liverpool in the chair, to protest against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, brings home forcibly to attention the scandal of the continued exclusion of women from the body politic. It is well known that women hold opinions that are certainly not less strong than men on all matters affecting religion, and these opinions are fully entitled to as much attention as theirs. Whether it is right that the Church in Wales should be disestablished or not is, therefore, a question with regard to which women certainly ought to be consulted. It follows from this that the enfranchisement of women is a reform which ought to take precedence of any alteration of the position of the Church in Wales.

#### A Rebuke to Mr. Lloyd-George

A very effective letter has been sent by Miss Vida Goldstein, of Australia, to Mr. Lloyd George, contradicting his statements with regard to the manner in which Australian women won the vote, and pointing out to him that had English Statesmen behaved to Englishwomen in the same way in which Australian men behaved to Australian women the present revolutionary campaign would never have arisen. She concludes by saying:—

We wish also to let you know that there is an ever-increasing number of men and women in Australia—in the cities, in remote bush towns—who are amazed at the failure of the British Government to respond to the demand of women for government by consent, and who are horrified at the barbaric treatment meted out to women who have risen in rebellion against the unnamable, the burning wrongs, from which women and children suffer.

We protest against the persecution of our English sisters, and we beg you to do in connection with Votes for Women what you would assuredly do if the Cabinet refused to entertain the thought of Welsh Disestablishment—resign from the Cabinet.

The letter will be found in full on page 234 of this issue.

#### Police Inspector Committed for Trial

For the first time in the history of the suffrage conflicts with the police, notice has been taken of the allegations of violence made against members of the force. On Thursday in last week, at the Thames Police Court, Mr. Leicester committed Inspector Potter for trial at the County of London Sessions on charges of assault and wounding Mr. Robert Atkinson. Evidence was given by Mr. Atkinson and supported by Miss Zelig Emerson and others, that Inspector Potter had struck him in the face in the police station. Police evidence in rebuttal of the charge was tendered by various policemen.

#### Woman Suffrage Debate in Germany

A discussion took place in the German Reichstag last Tuesday on the subject of Votes for Women. A petition was brought forward demanding the franchise for women on the same terms as men. A Socialist moved that this be referred to the Chancellor with a view to action thereon. This motion was supported by the Socialists and by about half the Radical group, but was rejected in favour of a simple reference to the Chancellor without any recommendation. The *Manchester Guardian* reports that many references were made to the British suffragettes, a member of the Centre Party, Herr Bell, condemning their action, while a Socialist, Herr Cohn, maintained that it was not the business of the House to pass judgment on the political tactics of English women.

#### "Votes for Women" New Telephone Number

Owing to the growing activity of the Votes for Women Fellowship, it has been found necessary to add a second telephone line to that already in use at the offices of this paper, and in order that the two lines may have consecutive numbers the original line number has been changed. The two numbers are 5880 and 5881 Holborn, and those wishing to get into communication with the paper or the Fellowship should ask for 5880 Holborn, when they will be put through on to either line which is disengaged. The old number remains in the telephone book until next July, but we are informed that anyone asking for us at the old number will be transferred to the new line with as little delay as possible.

#### Items of Interest

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was released from prison last Saturday in a serious state of health. Miss Kitty Marion is still confined in prison, and it is believed that she is being fed by force.

Tickets for the next great London meeting of the Votes for Women Fellowship will be ready on Monday next. Application should be made at once to the Ticket Secretary. Particulars on this page.

Readers are invited to co-operate with us in securing a thousand new readers of the paper, with a view to the coming session of Parliament. Particulars of how to help will be found on page 231.

## LITTLE JANE AND GRANDMAMA

### A Modern Dialogue

By Lorimer Royston

LITTLE JANE (*bending over book*): Oh, I wish I could understand!

GRANDMAMA: Hush, hush! A young girl must never say such things as that.

LITTLE JANE: Why, Grandmama!

GRAN.: Only emancipated women want to understand.

JANE: And is it wrong for women to be emancipated?

GRAN.: It is so sinful that one prefers not to speak about it.

JANE: Does not speaking about things set them right, Grandmama?

GRAN.: That is not the point, my dear.

JANE: Oh, I beg your pardon. Why is it sinful to be emancipated?

GRAN.: It is only sinful for women, child. You must listen more attentively. It would appear not only foolish, but culpably disrespectful if you alluded in Society to Emancipation as Emancipation being sinful, for that would seem to condemn the freedom of Men, which is, as we all know, a great and very noble feature of civilisation.

JANE: Why are women so different?

GRAN.: They have always been considered so, Jane.

JANE: By everyone, Grandma?

GRAN.: A minority has attempted to assert the contrary from time to time, but we will not dwell upon that.

JANE: Is it wrong to be a minority?

GRAN.: It is ignorant, Jane. To be Many is to be Just—to be Few is to Receive Justice, and the difference existing between these two states is, in many instances, remarkable. Always remember that.

JANE: Thank you, Grandmama. (*Ponders.*) Please, is it wrong to be a woman?

GRAN. (*sternly*): What nonsense is this?

JANE (*humbly*): So many things are wrong, I find, that I wondered. But in this book (which is written by a man, and so it must know all about everything) it says that Woman is the spoilt child of the world, and, of course, I know that children oughtn't to be spoilt, and so I wondered if perhaps it were naughty to be a woman and give all this trouble.

GRAN. (*nodding approval*): You do quite rightly to ask me about this, Jane. Woman has earned the very sad title of spoilt child, because, after Man's indulgent, patient dominion over her through all the ages; Man's care of her; Man's civility to her; Man's—er—protection of her, she has suddenly rebelled against his very righteous claim to be her Tutor and Guardian, and has demanded to mould her destiny for herself! Very naturally, Man considers this "spoilt" and impertinent of her. Very justly, he resents the infringement of his sacred monopolies.

JANE: Is Free Speech one of his sacred Monopolies, Grandmama?

GRAN.: Certainly, Jane; though all through History we find him extending unfailing generosity to woman in that direction—when she said what he told her to.

JANE: Oh, yes. Thank you, Grandmama. Is the protection of the Law a sacred monopoly, too?

GRAN.: Explain yourself!

JANE: Well, the Law gets very angry when a man is attacked and wounded, but I find that baby girls may be hurt to almost any extent without fear of great penalties to follow—

GRAN.: Silence! How dare you touch upon such topics as these! How dare you? You, a young female!

JANE (*bewildered*): But, Grandma, I thought young females were supposed to talk about babies. I thought men liked them to.

GRAN.: Only within the holy precincts of the Home.

JANE: Then doesn't a baby count any longer when it goes out for a walk?

GRAN.: You misunderstand me, Jane. I am teaching you that Woman's responsibility is confined to the Home. When she presumes to venture farther and to question the laws which Man has so wisely constructed for the protection of infants, she is guilty of flagrant disrespect and renders herself both ridiculous and immodest.

JANE: Even if the infants keep on and on getting hurt?

GRAN.: That is not the point.

JANE: Oh, I thought it was. I am so glad I asked you, dear Grandmama. Please, what does the gentleman in my book mean, when he says this: "Women of this type invariably suffer from a

wearisome, verboseness, born of hysteria and superfluous education"? What does verboseness mean?

GRAN.: Verboseness, as a general rule, means Other People's Conversation, Jane. In this case, however, our author probably refers to the very lamentable frequent occurrence of the modern woman's inclination to set her opinion against Man's: in which case he does well to imply a grave disapproval.

JANE: And what is hysteria?

GRAN.: Hysteria means women going on and on doing things after men have corrected them and definitely bidden them to stop.

JANE: Oh, yes. Men are never hysterical, I suppose?

GRAN.: I fear you are a sad little dunce, my child. Man belongs to the privileged section of humanity (i.e., those entitled to make laws and administer justice), and the privileged are invariably sane and invariably level-headed. They tell us so themselves, and naturally they know best.

JANE: Is Man a little bit selfish sometimes, Grandmama?

GRAN.: You grieve and shock me inexpressibly, Jane! This is very scandalous indeed! Man selfish! Man! Have you then never absorbed the extracts I have selected for your perusal from the speeches of our Cabinet Ministers? Is it possible that you have received unmoved the incomparable bursts of nobility of Mr. L—d G—rge? The quiet, grave saintliness of Mr. As—th? The fiery utterances of Mr. C—hill? And you ask if men be selfish! Jane, Jane, you must be taught to understand nobility and justice better than this.

JANE: How am I to learn, except through intelligence and observation, which I find so often condemned in persons of my sex?

GRAN. (*grimly*): You shall be soundly whipped, my dear—we'll see what that can do for you. Observation and fiddlesticks! What does a woman want with intelligence, I'd like to know? Why, we shall have you talking about Votes next, I suppose!

JANE: Whose nobility and justice will being whipped make me understand, Grandmama—yours?

GRAN.: It will teach you to hold your tongue, Jane, and that is what matters most.

(*Gazing respectfully up at MCK—na's portrait, she reaches down her switch.*)

JANE (*later*): It must be wonderful to have power. I believe being hurt has made me think that more than ever, Grandmama. Don't you think Man has been a little bit selfish to keep it all to himself so long?

(*Poor Grandmama swoons on the floor.*)

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### Meeting on February 26

The next great London public meeting, organised by the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship will be held in the Kingsway Hall (Kingsway) on Thursday, February 26, at 8 p.m. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will be in the chair.

The seating arrangements and prices of seats will be slightly different from those on the last occasion; when the Bishop of Kensington was the principal speaker. On February 26 seats in the central block of the stalls and in the three front central blocks of the balcony will be numbered and reserved at 2s. 6d. each. Other numbered and reserved seats in the stalls and balcony will be 1s. each. Unreserved seats in the balcony and stalls 6d.

The tickets will be ready on Monday next, and application should be made at once to the Ticket Secretary, VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

#### Literature

The VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship are republishing the penny pamphlet by Mr. Pethick Lawrence entitled "Women's Votes and Wages," and it is expected that it will be ready in about a week's time.

The two leaflets written by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, (1) an open letter to the electors, entitled "The Sheep that Defied the Dog"; and (2) an open letter to the Bishop of London, entitled "Let us Pray for the Church Non-Militant," can be obtained from the Business Secretary, VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., price 1s. per hundred, or 7s. 6d. per thousand, post free.

The leaflet, "Is the Law Unjust to Women?" by Mr. Pethick Lawrence, can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, "Suffrage First" Committee, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., price 1s. a hundred, 7s. 6d. a thousand, post free.



# THE PRISONER AND THE BEETLE

By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence

There was once a Minister of State who fell into deep disgrace with his master, a cruel and despotic king. As a punishment, the king ordered that the man should be imprisoned in the top of a very high tower that had been built in the heart of a desolate forest, and should there be abandoned and left to starve. All his friends abandoned hope, and thought of him as dead, but his wife found her way by night to the foot of the tower. She took with her a beetle, a little honey, a silk thread, a piece of pack thread, some stout twine, and a coil of rope. She attached the fine silken thread very firmly to the beetle, then she smeared its horns with a drop of honey, and set it free on the wall of the tower with its head pointing upwards. Smelling the honey ahead, the beetle slowly crawled upwards in the hope of reaching it, until at last it reached the top of the tower. In response to a signal from his wife, the prisoner took possession of the beetle, and found the silk thread. As he gently wound it in he came next to a piece of pack thread, then the twine appeared. Finally he pulled up a rope, and the rest was easy. He descended from the tower and made his escape once more a free man.

This old story, from Indian folk-lore, illustrates the spirit in the Woman's Movement that has worked great miracles during recent years. The politicians who held irresponsible power thought to take away from women all hope of political freedom and to shut out the womanhood of the race for ever from the body politic. Imprisoned in the walled tower of popular prejudice, isolated and abandoned in the desolated tracts of political boycott, they thought to starve out the Woman's Movement and silence for ever the voice of protest. And they would have succeeded, but for the devotion, the will, the resource of those who were ready to use with a great spirit the meanest and most insignificant materials. A beetle—just a weak body, an insignificant individuality of no great account; a drop of honey—the sweetness of a hope, the certainty of a faith; a straight course; a gossamer thread that became as the months and years rolled by a coil of rope; and behind these slight material things a fixed idea, a stable will, and an untiring persistence. By these means the emancipation of half the human race in this our realm is most surely to be accomplished.

This story I pass on to the Members of the Votes for Women Fellowship, because it not only illustrates the history of the Woman's Movement during the last eight years, but can also be applied to every individual who desires to take a part in working out the great deliverance of the human spirit, which is the aim and purpose of our prolonged struggle for women's enfranchisement. It matters not, oh, fellow-workers, that you think yourself of no account, without leisure, without influence, without means, without gifts of speech or personal magnetism. The smallest and most elementary materials can be used to work out great results. Only let the mind be concentrated to one end, the will be hardened to one unwavering purpose. "He who can become mad with an idea, he alone (said a great philosopher) sees light. Take up one idea. Make that idea your life. Think of it. Dream of it. Live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body be full of that idea, and just leave every other idea alone." This is the way to success; this is the way great spiritual giants are produced. This is the way miracles are achieved.

Fellows! Let the idea upon which we concentrate through the year 1914 be the idea of deliverance, the idea of emancipation. Not the deliverance of our own individual soul, not the emancipation of our personal life from the sorrows and struggles of humanity, but the deliverance of that soul of womanhood that has been imprisoned and shut out of the life of the world for ages, the emancipation of humanity itself from the sorrows and wounds that

it suffers because of the fetters that hang upon its limbs.

Give yourself to the great task of fulfilling it. You cannot know the end. The beginning is the thing with which you are directly concerned. There is one service seemingly small, but in reality of great importance, in which I ask for the co-operation of every member of the Fellowship. Let each one do something definite towards bringing our paper *VOTES FOR WOMEN* into the hands of an ever wider public. On page 233 will be found the copy of a form to be filled in by new subscribers. By the rapid increase of the number of regular subscribers and readers amongst the general public will our Movement grow and become consolidated. By deliberate resolve and the concentration of will and effort every reader of the paper to-day can secure new readers. Let it be the business of each one of you in this first month of the year to achieve that at least one new regular subscriber be added to our numbers before January ends. That is one service, the most immediate, and the most appropriate and necessary at the present moment. There are many other tasks to be accomplished in the name of our common purpose.

Perhaps, like the women and men who have made great sacrifices for this cause, you will be called upon this year to endure some severe test or perform some

signal achievement. But if no opportunity of this kind is given, you may yet manifest the same spirit of determination and persistence. Like the beetle, by tiny steps, you may climb up the rigid wall with the certainty of faith to lead you on. All unknown, perhaps, you will carry the gossamer thread at the other end of which is the prisoner's release.

Your business is simply to give all that you have to give of your thought or substance or time—as one link in the great continuity of effort—to do all these things to the limit of your power and opportunity and to the best of your ability, with the entire concentration of your passion and your will. That is the way to find your own freedom and to win release for the soul of womanhood and emancipation for the mind and spirit of humanity.

Let this be the spirit of the readers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* who realise the fellowship of common service. Let it be the spirit of all who are working for the same end in every section of the Movement. Then, however strong the opposition of those who would keep women in bondage, and however bitter their persecution of the champions of freedom, no political power and no combination of political parties or circumstances can avail to check the triumph of liberty or defeat the forces that are working out the emancipation of the human race.

## SPLENDID ACCURACY

### STRINDBERG'S RED LIGHT

It is said of a famous painter that "he hates his sitters with splendid accuracy." Of Strindberg the same thing might be said: throughout this novel, "The Red Room," hatred of humanity—hatred with an admixture of contemptuous pity—seems to be the impelling force. Even his hero, though in other hands one feels that he might be made lovable, is a poor sort of creature, according to the author's reckoning, until, to obtain the girl of his heart, he lays violent siege to the premises of the girl's father and smashes a window. It is at this point of militancy that he seems momentarily to win the approval of his creator. Here is the incident, concisely given:

"Open the door," he shouted, "or I'll smash the window!"  
"If you smash the window, you rascal," yelled the old man, "I'll shoot you!"  
Falk immediately smashed the window.  
For a few moments there was silence. Finally a voice came from within the fortress:  
"You are my man! I consent."  
"I'm not fond of smashing windows," explained Falk.

So as a conclusion to that matter they became engaged, and lived happily ever after; or at least, the author gives them every chance to do so, for he tells us that the wife means to keep her post at the school and go on with her work. "I know next to nothing of the Woman's Question," he remarks, nonchalantly by the mouth of one of his characters.

"It doesn't interest me—but I believe that our generation will get rid of the last remnant of the Eastern conception which still clings to marriage. In the days to come, husband and wife will enter into a partnership where both will retain their independence; they will not try to convert each other, but will mutually respect their weaknesses, and live together in a life-long friendship, which will never be strained by the demands of one of the partners for amorous demonstrations."

It seems a very cautious, self-defensive, and semi-detached sort of arrangement; but no doubt the author means well, and it is decidedly better than the kind of unions, legal and illegal, which he ferociously depicts in the course of this novel.

"The Red Room" does not mean, however, what it might be thought to mean in English; this book deals in the main with the Bohemian side of art, science, and journalism, and it is in the Red Room that the characters of the story meet convivially and disputatiously to exchange views on life and art, and of course, amongst other things, upon the eternal feminine. Here we get the personal side of the narrative. On the other it is a biting satire on most

of the public institutions of Sweden. We learn from footnotes that matters are now much improved; but as an attack on bureaucracy the book in its day caused a sensation.

One incident, grim and horrible, is worth recording. Two or three men, friends and comrades, unbeknown to each other, have shared a mistress: when they discover her taste for plurality they throw her over. The next thing that her last-come lover knows about her is when he sees a section of a woman's pelvis in the pathological collection of the Medical Academy labelled "Agnes Rundgrew, spinster."

With touches such as this, poignant and pitiless in their horror, Strindberg shows his mastery of his case, and he builds it up with an ease and gusto thoroughly characteristic of his genius. Strindberg always sees red. L. H.

### PAPER-SELLING REPORT

Another "Fellow" has volunteered to captain her pitch in a London suburb. This is splendid work, and more captains will be welcomed. Those who will volunteer shall be put in touch with all our sellers in their district on sending in their names to the paper-selling organiser.

There are many meetings coming on, and helpers are urgently needed. We must not forget that the new Parliamentary session is at hand, and our paper should be in evidence everywhere. Helpers are wanted to sell at the opening of Parliament. Please send in your names.

### FELLOWSHIP FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

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"The Red Room." By August Strindberg. Translated by Ellis Selousman. (London: Howard Latimer, 1913. Price 6s. 6d.)



# SUFFRAGIST TRAVELLERS FROM OVERSEAS

A CONVERSATION WITH MISS HODGE AND MISS NEWCOMB

Spreading the Truth Round the Empire—The Latest News from Women Voters in Australasia  
—Answers to English Pessimists—What Men Think of Women Who Have Votes



[Photo: Akkersdyk, Cape Town.]

MISS MARGARET HODGE

When Miss Harriet Newcomb first became honorary secretary in London of the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association, she found she was handicapped in meeting the pessimism of the Anti-Suffragist objector by the fact that she had left Australia for some years; and although she had lived in Sydney, together with Miss Margaret Hodge, for eleven years (from 1897-1908), she felt it necessary to bring up to date her knowledge of what the women of Australia are doing with their votes. She was also anxious to make known in the Empire generally the objects and work of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, which she had attended at Stockholm in 1911 as the representative of Australia and New Zealand. Indeed, one outcome of the tour she subsequently took with Miss Hodge has been the proposal to form a Woman Suffrage Union of the British Dominions Overseas, which only awaits the adherence of Canada (whither these two indefatigable Suffragists mean to travel in the spring) in order to unite those women of the Empire who already vote in Australasia with those in South Africa and Canada who have still to win their freedom.

## To Correct Misrepresentations

Miss Margaret Hodge became her fellow-traveller in order to spread the truth abroad concerning the militant movement in this country. Being by profession a lecturer in history, she made it her business to lecture in all the towns she visited, both in South Africa and in Australasia, on the history of the suffrage movement in England, and in this way corrected the misrepresentations of recent events which had entirely distorted in those countries the facts about the militant agitation. Apparently, she started her crusade none too soon.

"I was surprised," she said to a VOTES FOR WOMEN representative, "to find how ignorant my audiences were, not only of the woman suffrage movement in England, but also of the economic and other disabilities under which women labour over here. I remember on one occasion—I had been speaking in the most southerly town of New Zealand, which is also the most southerly town in the world—about the sweated women in England; and at the end of my speech a working-man came up to me and said simply—'But surely, if you told those facts to the members of your British Parliament, the Government would at once give the women the vote!' That man," added Miss Hodge, smiling, "had been used

to Governments who were dependent on women's votes as well as on men's for their existence."

## No Movement Before 1905!

Miss Newcomb related another comment, this time made by a bitter opponent to militancy, whom she was trying to convert, also in New Zealand. "But there was no woman suffrage movement in England before 1905!" he protested, when she pointed out to him the patience shown by the women during the previous forty years. Naturally, it was at once made clear to him that out of his own mouth he had proved the efficacy of militancy; and that day there was one anti-militant less in New Zealand.

Another error that had to be dispelled was the widespread belief that in England only propertied women wanted the vote.

"But the Press everywhere, with scarcely an exception, helped us splendidly," both travellers asserted. "Even in South Africa, the papers printed good accounts of our meetings; and in the enfranchised countries the editors received us, of course, as equals. It was a great contrast to the way Suffragists are treated by most English newspapers."

## Increased Respect for Women

Asked what they considered, from their observations, the chief effect of the woman's vote, they were unanimous in saying that they saw this both in an added sense of responsibility in the women and in the increased respect everywhere of men for women. The militant movement in England, they said, had made Australian women conscious of the value of the vote. Many of them had previously voted only with their parties, and had not bothered further about their responsibility. This was now changed, and they realised what a debt they owed to their English sisters for showing them this, and also what they could do as voters to help the women who were as yet unenfranchised in other parts of the Empire.

The increased respect of men for women was like a Renaissance of chivalry, they declared. Only once had they heard the sort of remark made to a woman that is made by the Anti-Suffragist in England.

"It was in a crowded tramcar," said Miss Hodge, and they both laughed at the recollection. "The conductor remarked, with a familiar cockney accent, to some women who had to stand—'If you have a vote like a man you must expect to stand like a man!' The occupants of the car stared at first in blank amazement, then roared with laughter as at some ancient joke; and the word went round—'He doesn't know any better! He's a new chum, only just come over!'" The women who were standing, their presence having been observed through the conductor's jibe, were at once offered seats, added Miss Hodge.

## The Interpretation of the Law

It is in far more important matters than mere courtesy, however, that Australasian men show their increased sense of respect for the woman's opinion and point of view and personal dignity. "It is in the interpretation of the law that one notices it most," remarked Miss Newcomb, and she went on to speak of terribly serious matters—"The law against rape had always been in existence," she said, "but never in modern times had the death sentence been passed until recently, when it was twice imposed, and afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life."

Miss Hodge quoted further from Judge Edwards of Auckland, who instructed a jury to treat cases of indecent assault against children as criminal assault, because the physical results were as nothing compared with the moral harm done to them, which was incalculable. How different from the Courts in this country, where, again and again, the charge is altered to one of common assault, and a nominal fine is imposed!

"I consider," said Miss Hodge, "that the condition of children in Australasia is ideal." This would almost appear to be the case from the statistics for infant mortality alone, which she proceeded to quote. In Australia, the rate over the whole Commonwealth is only 7 per cent. (in England it is 11); and this is

the more wonderful, because it includes Queensland, where the climate, owing to the tropical heat, is had even for the adult population. In New Zealand, it is only 6½ per cent., and the birth-rate is rising.

To realise how much this may be attributed to the effect of the woman's vote, one must, of course, compare the rate with that of some years ago; and Miss Newcomb, quoting from the Commonwealth Year Book, showed that in ten years the infant death-rate in the Commonwealth, per 1,000 births, has been reduced from 103.61 in 1901 to 68.49 in 1911.

## Prison Reform not Worth While!

This, and many other interesting matters, could only be lightly passed over in conversation. But one significant anecdote, told by Miss Newcomb, is worth repeating. The women of Western Australia submitted a list of proposed reforms in the women's prison to the Governor. They were subsequently all passed into law, but the objection he raised at the time was to the effect that it was not worth while to reform the women's prison because it contained only 38 women as against more than 500 men in the men's prison!

"But the criminal rate for both sexes, in Australia and New Zealand, is one of the lowest in the world," concluded Miss Newcomb; and her fellow-traveller



[Photo: Akkersdyk, Cape Town.]

MISS HARRIET NEWCOMB

added that it had become lower since women won the vote, and that in Australia they were now even beginning to pull down the gaols!

(We are glad to announce that two articles by Miss Margaret Hodge, on the effects of the Woman's Vote in Australia and New Zealand respectively, will appear shortly in VOTES FOR WOMEN.)

## BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN BARRISTER\*

Those who have been following the steady emancipation of women in the United States will find much to interest them in Miss Jennie L. Wilson's compilation of the laws affecting women in that country. The author, a barrister in the States of Iowa and Michigan, does not attempt to express opinions; she merely sets forth the actual legal and political status of women in each State of the Union, under the headings of Marriage, Divorce, Property Rights, Guardianship, Miscellaneous, and Political Status. A word of warning is, however, necessary to those readers who do not realise the rapid march of progress in the United States, and will take Miss Wilson's facts in every case as representing the present position. This is not so as regards the more recently freed States, her book having been published in 1912; but if this fact is kept in mind, this able work of an American woman barrister will prove a useful book of reference.

\* "The Legal and Political Status of Women in the United States." By Jennie L. Wilson, LL.B. (From the Author, 1007, Fourth Avenue East, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Post free, \$2.50.)



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# WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE COMING SESSION

**Rumoured Re-introduction of Private Members' Bill—Suffragists' Prompt Reply to Rumour—  
"Manchester Guardian" Demands Formation of a Suffrage Cabinet—Australian Women  
Criticise British Government**

On Thursday in last week the following statement from the Central News Agency appeared in some of the morning papers:—  
"An informal conference has just been held among the leading supporters of the women's suffrage movement in the House of Commons, and a scheme of operations for next session has been provisionally fixed. In spite of influential pressure brought to bear on the Prime Minister, both inside the Cabinet and out of it, it is understood that no opportunity will be given of raising the women's question in the Parliamentary time at the disposal of the Government. The only course, therefore, is that advocates of the movement should try the fortune of the ballot. If they are successful, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Whitehouse will again introduce their Conciliation Bill, which extends the franchise to the wives of a limited number of existing male voters. As any mention of the question in the King's Speech is unlikely, an amendment to the Address has been decided upon, and the usual steps will be taken to ensure an opportunity in private members' time of moving a resolution in favour of votes for women."

## Our Own Information

This statement shows a certain amount of confusion between the Conciliation Bill of 1910-11, designed to enfranchise women householders, and Mr. Dickinson's Bill of 1913, designed to enfranchise women householders, and also the wives of electors. Apart from this, however, our own investigations fail to bear out the main items of the statement. Our information is to the effect that there will be no Private Member's Bill and no suffrage amendment to the Address, but that it is proposed to move a resolution supporting the principle of votes for women and declaring in favour of Government action.

## THE ONLY PRESS COMMENT

The Press was singularly silent about the announcement. The *Manchester Guardian*, however, saw its significance, and on the same day published a strong comment upon it in a leading article, which virtually calls for a re-constitution of the Liberal Cabinet in such a way as to make it possible for a Bill to be brought in as soon as possible.

The leader is as follows:—

"We do not know whether the action which a news agency states has been decided upon by leading supporters of the women's suffrage movement in the House of Commons has any sort of support from the suffrage organisations, but we should be surprised to hear that it had. It is proposed, we are told, to reintroduce the 'Conciliation Bill' as a private member's Bill, and to ballot for a place for it on some private members' day."

## A Futile Proceeding

We cannot easily imagine a more futile proceeding. The non-party Conciliation Bill, after being carried on second reading in one session by an immense majority, was defeated in another by a small majority under circumstances which showed that no private member's Bill would have any chance of success. Again, after the fiasco of the withdrawal of the Government Franchise Bill, when the Speaker ruled that the promised women's suffrage amendment could not be moved to it, another private member's Bill was introduced—this time not a non-party Bill—not with any support from the women's suffrage societies, and again duly defeated. To propose, after these experiences, to introduce a third private member's Bill and one which has no promise of Government time, even should it be carried on the second reading, seems very like playing with the subject. At even if its second reading were carried, it could get no further, it is quite possible that carried it might be, but with what conceivable advantage to the suffrage cause? The suffrage societies have declared with one accord that no Bill is now of any use to them but a Government

Bill, and it is probable that they know their own business best. What is needed is that a Liberal Government should be formed with a clear intimation that women's suffrage will be part of its programme. And the sooner that happens the better for Liberalism. There is nothing which would so quicken its life."

## WHY A PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL IS NO GOOD

### Mrs. Fawcett Gives Her Reasons

In an article contributed to the *Daily News* last Tuesday, Mrs. Fawcett sets forth the reasons why a Government Measure is the only solution of the present Suffrage situation.

She begins by pointing out that all the Suffrage Societies are now unanimous on this point, and that "those who would persuade them to the contrary, at this stage in the history of the movement, are simply trifling with the subject."

### Hostility of the Political Machine

"In the last few years," she continues, "the second reading majorities of private members' Bills have been enormous—179 in 1909 for Mr. Stanger's Bill, which simply removed the sex disability from the existing franchise; 110 in 1910 for the Conciliation Bill; and 107 in 1911 for the same Bill. But not one of these Bills advanced any further in consequence of the active hostility of the political machine and those who direct it."

"In the autumn of 1911, as is well known, another chance of Parliamentary victory was, in appearance, offered us by means of women's suffrage amendments to a Government Reform Bill. This also has proved entirely worthless. The promises then made to us have never been redeemed. There seems no shadow of any inclination to redeem them. And those who in 1911 accepted them, and worked on the faith of them, are as absolutely convinced as those who from the first rejected them that, even apart from the Speaker's ruling, they were doomed to prove worthless."

We consider that the recent Parliamentary history of our movement has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the only thing worth working for is a Government measure."

### The Different Measures Proposed

Dealing with the different Suffrage measures which have been discussed recently in Parliament, the writer goes on to say that "the choice therefore lies between a party solution of the problems favourable to one or other of the chief political parties. And it is obvious, even to the least experienced of us, that it is useless to urge a party solution of the question of women's suffrage without the driving force of a party behind it."

### "The Plagues of Egypt"

Speaking of methods, Mrs. Fawcett says: "The Women's Social and Political Union has set on foot a sort of modern version of the plagues of Egypt. It considers that Pharaoh's heart is so hard that he must be subjected to all kinds of plagues till it occurs to him that he might as well act on his own loudly expressed conviction that it is the object of his party 'to set on an unshakable foundation the principles of representative Government.' The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies supports the only party which up to the present has made women's suffrage part of its official programme."

### Increased Support Among Electors

Mrs. Fawcett concludes by saying: "We are conscious of a very great increase in the strength and volume of the support given to us. Already we see large masses of men, existing electors, coming forward and taking an active part in promoting the success of our movement. The last year has also shown a remarkable development of the support given to our movement by the Churches. A large number of men, hitherto identified with the Liberal party, are putting 'Suffrage first,' and are organising themselves as to give effective support to Women's Suffrage now and at the coming General Election."

## DEMONSTRATIONS OF ELECTORS NEXT MONTH

### At the Albert Hall and Essex Hall

Directly Parliament re-assembles, two important demonstrations of electors will be held in London for the purpose of calling upon the Government to introduce and carry through a measure of Woman Suffrage. On Saturday evening, February 14, at 8 o'clock, just four days after the opening of Parliament, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies will hold a mass meeting in the Albert Hall, at which a number of men representative of large bodies of electors will be present, including the Lord Provost of Glasgow. In connection with this demonstration a deputation will go to Mr. Asquith with a demand for a Government Bill. This will consist of representatives from Town Councils and other public bodies in Great Britain. Hawick Town Council, for instance, appointed two delegates last week for this purpose.

### The Men from the North

On the afternoon of the same day, February 14, the Northern Men's Federation, founded and organised by Mrs. Archcliffe Sennett, will hold their Convention (postponed from December last) in the Essex Hall, Strand, at 3 o'clock. It is timed to coincide without clashing with the Albert Hall meeting in the evening. A great influx of voters will thus be coming to London at the same time and with the same set purpose, and this fact is intended to warn Mr. Asquith of the incoming tide of public opinion.

The Northern Men's Federation will come with a mandate of their own, and also with mandates from the Glasgow and Edinburgh Town Councils, members of the Northern Men's Federation having moved and seconded the resolution lately passed by a big majority in the Edinburgh Council. The delegates who are coming are representative men from the Glasgow Council and from political organisations; and other important citizens will also attend the meeting.

Admission to the hall will be free. A few reserved seats at 2s. 6d. can be obtained shortly at the Actresses' Franchise League, and from the Secretary to the Convention, at 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. Names of the speakers and further particulars will be announced later.

## NORTH-WEST DURHAM CONTEST

At North-West Durham, where a vacancy has been created by the appointment of Mr. Atherley Jones, K.C., to a judgeship, the following candidates are in the field:—

Mr. Aneurin Williams (Lib.).  
Mr. J. O. Hardicker (U.).  
Mr. G. H. Stuart (Lab.).

The W.S.P.U. are adopting their recognised policy of opposing both the Liberal and Labour candidates, either of whom if returned to Parliament would support the present Coalition.

The N.U.W.S.S. is urging electors to vote for Mr. Stuart as a member of the party which favours woman suffrage.

### Their Suffrage Views

It is interesting to note that all the candidates profess themselves personally in favour of women's enfranchisement.

Mr. Hardicker, when approached by an Anti-Suffrage deputation, stated, the *Times* says, that he favoured "women eligible for the municipal and county council registers having votes."

Mr. Aneurin Williams, says the same paper, "is being criticised for his refusal to hear the deputation which waited upon him from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies."

### Mr. Williams "Drawn"

Mr. Williams was, however, "drawn" on the subject at a meeting at Stanley last week, where, in answer to a question, he said he was in favour of the giving of votes to women on equal terms with men.

But if he really believes this to be just, why did he not mention it in the course of his speech?

## WHAT AUSTRALIAN WOMEN THINK OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

### They Protest Against the Persecution of their English Sisters

The following letter was despatched on December 9 last to Mr. Lloyd George by Miss Vida Goldstein, on behalf of the Women's Political Association of Victoria, which is affiliated to the International Women's Suffrage Alliance:—

Dear Sir,—We note that in your reply to the deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, which waited on you on October 23, you advised Englishwomen to organise more great demonstrations, and added "that if how they won the vote in every other country—in Australia, &c."

We desire to inform you that you are quite mistaken in making that statement. We had only very ordinary public meetings, and deputations, which were always received by the Premier. Australian women won the suffrage by securing pledges from a majority of members of the popular House, and then bringing pressure to bear on the Government to carry into effect the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives, for the suffrage to be given to women on the same terms as men, by means of a Government measure. Twenty years ago we realised the impossibility of obtaining an alteration of the Constitution by a Private Member's Bill. English Suffragists have had similar pledges for many decades, but not until after eight years of militancy do we see them all united as were Australian women in the endeavour to exert pressure on the Government to introduce and carry into law a measure for the enfranchisement of women.

### The W.S.P.U. as Pioneer

Had English Suffragists realised, as did Australian women, and as the Women's Social and Political Union did from its inception in 1903, the futility of trying to obtain an alteration of the Constitution by private members' measures, your country would have been spared the sad necessity for militancy. Because our Australian statesmen recognised the natural outcome of industrial and political evolution, Australian women did not require to adopt the methods of revolution to win their political freedom.

We wish also to let you know that there is an ever-increasing number of men and women in Australia, in the cities, in remote bush towns, who are amazed at the failure of the British Government to respond to the demand of women for government by consent, and who are horrified at the barbaric treatment meted out to women who have risen in rebellion against the inhumanity, the burning wrongs, from which women and children suffer.

We protest against the persecution of our English sisters, and we beg you to do in connection with Votes for Women what you would assuredly do if the Cabinet refused to entertain the thought of Welsh Disestablishment—resign from the Cabinet.

—Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

VIDA GOLDSTEIN.

President.

## FROM THE PRESS

### KNUCKLING DOWN TO SUFFRAGETTES

If we were to be invaded by a horde of Amazons we could not be more afraid of them, some of us; than we are of the militant Suffragettes. Edinburgh Presbytery yesterday knuckled down to them in the first round. They agreed to receive a deputation of two—restricted to two no doubt in order not to alarm the body unduly—which deputation, it is to be presumed, will ask that support should be given, in some guise, to their pretensions. *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.*

### FREE SPEECH AT ANY COST

"Women admitted by ticket only." This is the order in regard to Mr. Pointer's meeting in Sheffield to-morrow. Suffragettes attended in strong force at a recent labour meeting in Sheffield. Mr. Snowden, M.P., came all the way to Sheffield to make a speech, and he had to return to London without, practically, saying one word. Mr. Pointer and his friends have resolved to have no repetition of that experience, and on this occasion they intend to keep out all militant suffragettes—if possible. *Sheffield Daily Telegraph.*

### A DENIAL AND A JEST

It is denied that Mr. Lloyd George, in order to give a practical demonstration of his belief in the disarmament idea, has given instructions that all precautions against attacks on him by Suffragettes are to be discontinued. *—Punch.*



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## DRAMA AND BOOKS

### THE NUN-DRAMATIST

"Paphnutius" Produced by the Pioneer Players

Christopher St. John's account of the tenth century Latin play, "Paphnutius, or the Conversion of Thais," which appeared in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* a fortnight ago, had prepared many of those who filled the Savoy Theatre last Sunday evening for something interesting and unusual. The production by the Pioneer Players of the nun Hroswitha's drama more than fulfilled their expectations. The simple sincerity of it, causing the change of action to seem almost startlingly abrupt in places, was admirably expressed in the whole setting and staging of it—the actual production, for which Miss Edith Craig was responsible, being one of the most beautiful things throughout that the modern stage has seen—while the plainsong chants, written by a modern Benedictine nun, exactly expressed the spirit of the old monastic story. Mr. E. Harcourt Williams played the long and difficult title part extremely well, and so did Miss Miriam Lewis that of Thais, though not quite spiritually enough at the end, perhaps. Miss Ellen Terry, as the Abbess, caused the audience to break through their respect for the continuity of the drama with a roar of applause; and the minor parts were well filled, especially that of old Brother Antony. But the play, with its beautiful setting, was really the thing.

### The Play

The play opens humorously. The philosophic discussion in the desert between Paphnutius and his brother monks is full of human touches and quaint flashes of repartee, in which piety and worldly wisdom are delightfully intermingled, as, for instance, in the exclamation of Paphnutius when one of his listeners protests at the difficulties he is raising—"Blessed are they that see difficulties!"

It is just a very little disappointing that the rest of the play departs from the human atmosphere of the first scene. Impressive as it is in its intense spirituality, the facts of the story give so many openings for contrasting the spiritual with the material to the benefit of the former that one wonders rather why more advantage was not taken of such opportunities for emphasising the triumph of the soul over the body, which is, of course, the main theme. In the one worldly scene, where, in a gorgeous setting of colour, Thais and Paphnutius meet in the house of the former, the two elements are kept severely separate, a separation rather overmuch emphasised in the acting on Sunday night, which allowed the audience not a moment's breathing space between Thais the courtesan and Thais the panic-stricken convert, or between the monk as ardent lover and as stern, remorseless judge. She capitulates with a suddenness that makes one gasp while feeling that more subtle interpreters of the situation might have found a bridge between the two sets of emotions, even without much alteration in the words.

### The Great Moments

But these are details. The great moments of the play are three—when Thais, passionately desirous in her soul to expiate her sins with a terrible penance, yet shrinks in her body from being immured in a cell "the size of a cradle"; again, when, her penance over, Paphnutius is free to declare his spiritual love for her before she dies in his arms. The third great moment—indeed, the greatest of all, is that in which he hears through a vision that she is going to die, and breaks into a paroxysm of joy. Surely there could be no greater triumph of the soul over the body than such joy at such a moment, or greater love than that which allows the beloved one to die for a great cause.

E. S.

### "THE CASE FOR CO-EDUCATION"

The writers of this book believe that most of the trouble that may exist as between men and women comes from lack of a proper understanding of one another, and from the artificial training that is given in youth; therefore they, desiring to see a better world, are co-educationalists. The world consists of men and women; and at an early age we take the boy and put him in an institution more or less monastic in its conditions, thus depriving him of all that womanhood has to bring him, and at the same time depriving girlhood, too, of the wholesome companionship of the boy. The psychologist can tell of the intense sex strain which boys in particular have to bear during adolescence, and how much the presence of the opposite sex tends to lessen this strain.

The fundamental idea of this book is not the sameness of men and women, but that their very differences, harmonising and fitting in together, as it were, would tend towards a more perfect world, and help to rid us of many of those evils we are striving daily to do away with. The authors have made out a remarkably good case for the co-educationalists, the chapters on "The Boy and the Girl" and "Mental Differences" being particularly inter-

"The Case for Co-education" By Cecil Grant, M.A., and Norman Hodgson, D.A. (London: Grant Richards, Limited. Price 6s. net.)

esting, and, we should think, of great value to those who have the training of the young in their hands. No doubt something of these ideas was simmering in the minds of Arnold and Thring when they were making their heroic efforts to cleanse and improve the public school. Thring, at any rate, was a great believer in woman's place and help in our daily life work, for we find it recorded in this book that he wrote in his diary after returning from a Church Congress at Carlisle—

I do not think God's plan of creation, by which womanhood was created a help in life-work, has ever been tried, and I have a boundless belief in womanhood and the power of good womanhood for purifying the world.

The authors are to be congratulated on an extremely interesting book and a clear and reasoned statement of their case.

K. D. S.

### SHOULD WOMEN WORK?

"Conflicting Ideals" discusses the question, "Is it socially desirable that women should work for money?" and is the work of a thoughtful and well-read woman. Those who are doubtful of the answer cannot do better than read the book.

### BOOKS RECEIVED

"A Daughter's Inheritance." By Mrs. G. S. Reaney. (London: Heath, Cranston and Onseley. Price 6s.)

"Westminster Review." January. (London: E. Marlborough & Co. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

"Saved from Siberia." By Katie Ma'ecka. (London: Everett. Price 1s. net.)

"Conflicting Ideals." By E. L. Hutchins. (Murby and Co. 6, Bouverie Street, 1s. 6d. net.)



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Telegraphic Address: **Voteforwomen, Fleet, London.**  
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1914.

## PLOUGHING THE SAND

Another private member's Bill for woman suffrage in 1914! We had thought private members' Bills were as dead as Queen Anne—or, at least, as Queen Victoria—but there is no knowing what relics of a bygone age survive in the minds of private members of Parliament. Anyhow, a leading newsagency announces, with all apparent solemnity, that the Liberal suffragist group in the House of Commons intend to try the fortunes of the ballot in the forthcoming session for a woman suffrage Bill.

If such be indeed their intention, we shall be rendering them a sincere service by warning them in advance that their efforts will be regarded by suffragists throughout the country not with reverence and admiration, but with hilarity and derision. The reason for this attitude is that suffragists of all persuasions—party and non-party, constitutional and militant—have learnt by bitter experience the political truth that extensions of the franchise cannot be carried on the initiative of a private member.

Turn over the pages of the history of the past six years. In 1908 a private member, Mr. Stanger, introduced a Bill removing explicitly the sex barrier for the Parliamentary franchise; it passed its second reading by the large majority of 179, but proceeded no further. It was blocked by Mr. Asquith's Government, which refused time for the discussion of its later stages. The same fate befell a totally different Bill introduced by Mr. Geoffrey Howard in 1909,

designed to enfranchise every man and woman over twenty-one years of age, a Bill which secured a majority of 35 on its second reading. In 1910, and again in 1911, when the "Conciliation Bill," a compromise giving the vote to women householders, passed its second reading by majorities of 109 and 167, Mr. Asquith once more imposed his direct veto upon further progress.

Suffragists, however, still clung to the hope that a private member's Bill might be successful, if only the Government would withdraw their refusal of time for discussion, and so when Mr. Asquith promised in 1911 that in the following session he would give all the time that was required they worked hard for the Bill. But nothing eventuated. Another equally effective method was found by the Government of doing away with the Bill. Mr. Lloyd George, in his own expressive words, "torpedoed" it when he arranged with Mr. Asquith the simultaneous introduction by the Government of a totally different Franchise Bill, making the terms of the Conciliation Bill meaningless.

By this time all but party suffragists had lost faith in a private member's Bill, but as if to settle the matter beyond possibility of doubt for all time a third and final method was adopted by the Government. Full time and complete Government neutrality was promised for a Bill in the session of 1913. The only precaution that they took was to secure that the measure should be still-born! The Liberal suffragists in the House, carefully instructed by members of the Cabinet, introduced a Bill of such a character that it could not hope to secure the votes of suffragists belonging to the Unionist Party. Thus the Dickinson Bill, introduced last session to give votes to women householders, and also to the wives of electors, suffered defeat on its second reading.

"What I say three times," said the Bellman in the Hunting of the Snark, "is true"; and what Mr. Asquith has demonstrated in three different ways by his actions as to his power to prevent the passage of private members' suffrage Bills is sufficiently proved for all practical purposes. But it is quite easy to add theoretical to practical demonstration. On a matter so important as an alteration of the franchise a Government cannot afford, whatever its protestations, to remain neutral. It will be bound to interfere in an endeavour to mould the Bill to suit its own purposes, and directly it does so all possibility of support of the measure from members of the party opposed to the Government vanishes and the Bill falls to the ground.

Everyone of any pretence to political insight inside and outside the House of Commons is aware of these facts to-day. That is why another attempt to carry woman suffrage by a private member's Bill would not be a forlorn hope, but a piece of calculated political buffoonery; and though the House of Commons has sunk low in the course of the last few years, we refuse to credit them with the superb inanity of such a proceeding.

The right course is well known to readers of this paper, and, we venture to say, to every member of the House of Commons. It consists in the introduction by the Government of a Government Bill for the enfranchisement of women, to be pushed through the House with the full weight and authority of the Government and the united determination of the party. If a few reactionary Liberals oppose this proceeding they must be overridden just as they would be on any other forward move of the Government; if they vote against their party on it they must be voted down, as they can be if the whole official weight be thrown on the progressive side. Liberals may regret and deplore this result, but the danger to the party from thus boldly grasping the situation is in reality far less than from the continuation of the present decay which proceeds from allowing the handful of reactionaries to dominate the situation.

The position is clearly summed up by the *Manchester Guardian*: "What is needed is that a Liberal Government should be formed with a clear intimation that women's suffrage will be part of its programme. And the sooner that happens the better for Liberalism." In the meanwhile it is the business of suffragists to take every step within their power to defeat this Government, which is opposing and preventing the enfranchisement of women.



# A SIXTEENTH CENTURY FEMINIST

By Joseph Clayton

In the sixteenth century, when anti-feminists were raging hotly against women generally, and more particularly against those whom they called witches, Henry Cornelius Agrippa, of Nettesheim, Knight of the Holy Roman Empire, Doctor of Laws, Divinity, and Medicine, dabbler in occultism, and friend of Erasmus, not only withstood the witch burners, but published, in 1532, a remarkable treatise, in Latin, on the pre-eminence of women over men.\* Reason, Authority, the Sacred Scriptures, and Law, wrote the author in his dedicatory preface, all witness to this superiority.

To begin with the account of the Creation in Genesis, the soul given to male and female is essentially the same, without distinction of sex, but in every other respect women were made to excel "the rough and unpolished generations of men." Her very name was more excellent, "for Adam signifieth Earth, but Eve interpreted is Life; and as life is more excellent than earth, so is woman to be preferred before man." This reasoning is not to be thought trivial, for God knew what He was about when He named them, and the name of any person or thing is held to be of the greatest significance both by Roman Law and by St. Paul (Hebrews i. 4; Philipians ii. 5). Then the position of woman, in point of time, at the creation, makes her, coming last, "the end and complement of all the works of God and the perfection of the very universe." For "the end is always the first in intention and last in execution, and it is absurd to think that God ended His days of Creation in an imperfect work."

## Greatest of all Miracles

A second point in the argument is that in the procreation of mankind, the woman's part is infinitely more important than the man's. And—

Greatest of all miracles is this, that woman alone without man is able to produce human nature, which has never been granted to man. . . . The Virgin Mary alone without man conceived Christ, and brought forth a Son of her own proper substance and natural fruitfulness. The most blessed Virgin Mary is the true mother of Christ, and He true Christ, and the natural Son of a Virgin. Natural because a perfect Man, and brought forth without any pain by one who was never under the power of man. Such was her fruitfulness by the overshadowing of the Holy Spirit that Mary did not need the help of man.

In that ancient and sorry matter of the sin of our first parents, it was, according to Agrippa, quoting Genesis—

The man, not the woman, who brought death; we have all sinned in Adam, not in Eve; and we have drawn original sin not from the mother, the female, but from the father, the male. For God did not accuse Eve because she had eaten, but because, and that unwittingly, she had given occasion of evil to the man. . . . The man knowingly sinned, the woman ignorantly, and erred, being deceived. . . . Hence, because mankind is condemned for the sin of the man, not the sin of the woman, God willed that by the sex which brought sin, in the same sex should expiation be made. And this is why the order of the priesthood is committed to the man rather than to the woman, because every priest representeth Christ, and Christ is of the sex of the first man, a sinner, Adam. (Had sin come by the woman, then it might well be that Christ would have come in the form of woman, and the priesthood been rather for women). . . . Moreover, Christ was born most humble into the world, that He might by His humility expiate the sinful pride of our first parents. Therefore, He took the man's sex as being more humble, and not the woman's sex, which is more sublime and noble.

## No Woman Fell Away

In the beginning of Christianity women's superiority is manifest:—

Christ at His rising from the dead appeared to women, and not to men; and though men are known to have fallen away from the faith after the Crucifixion, no woman fell away. No heresy or persecution of Christians came from women. Christ was betrayed, bought and sold, accused, condemned, crucified, and put to death by men alone. The wife of Pilate, a heathen, made greater effort

to save Christ than any of His disciples did, and it was women who accompanied Him to the cross when the men who had been His followers deserted Him.

As to the argument of Aristotle and others that the male is stronger, wiser, and nobler amongst all living creatures, St. Paul had already answered this, saying—"God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the strong."

For who was more eminent than Adam? But a woman humbled him. Who stronger than Samson? But a woman overcame his strength. Who more religious than David? But a woman perverted his holiness. Who wiser than Solomon? But a woman deceived him. Who more fervent in the faith than Peter, the chief of the Apostles? But a woman seduced him to the denial of Christ.

Comparing the best of each sex, Aristotle taught that kind whose best is the more noble is the noblest kind:—

In the female kind, the best is the Virgin Mary; in the male kind, there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist, and how much the Blessed Virgin, who is exalted above all companies of angels, excelleth John the Baptist no Christian can be ignorant of.

So, that kind whose worst is worse than the worst of any other is inferior; and some men have certainly been worse than the worst of women—"A man was the first murderer, the first parricide, the first to despair of the mercy of God; the first drunkard was Noah, the first tyrant and idolater, Nimrod."

## Inventors of all the Liberal Arts

If the excellence of women over men in modesty, conjugal fidelity, and chastity is objected to, and the tragedies of married life are quoted against women, then, let us consider, that—

If it was lawful for women to make laws, and write histories, could they not compose tragedies concerning the immeasurable wickedness of men—amongst whom are found so many homicides, thieves, ravishers, forgers, incendiaries, and traitors? Why, the prisons are filled with men, and the dead bodies of male criminals are a burden everywhere. On the other hand, the inventors of all the liberal arts, and of every grace and accomplishment, have been women. . . . If, in conclusion, a survey was made of all the virtues, it would be found that women everywhere had won the first place. Women prophetesses, for instance, were always inspired more highly with the spirit of divination than were men. And this was noted in the case of the Sybils, by Lactantius, Eusebius, and St. Augustine.

Cornelius Agrippa concludes his arguments for the pre-eminence of women over men by inviting us to run over the matter by examples, "so that we shall find there is no famous action performed by men in any of the virtues that may not be done as excellently by women."

## As Priests and Philosophers

In the priesthood the Melissa Cybeles were famous in times past. In the Christian religion—

There have been many most holy abbesses and nuns, whom antiquity was not ashamed to call priests. While famous in prophecy in nations of all religions were Cassandra, the Sybils, Mary, the sister of Moses, Deborah, Holda, Anna, Elizabeth, the four daughters of Philip, and many other holy women of later days, notably Bridget and Hildegard.

In philosophy, Theano, wife of Pythagoras, and Dama, his daughter, Aspasia and Diotima, scholars of Socrates, Mantinea and Philesia Axiocchia, scholars of Plato, are named, amongst others, "While the Christian church rejoiceth in St. Catharine, a maid who, in learning, far excelled all the wise men of her time." As "Socrates did not disdain to learn of the Lady Aspasia, so Apollon, an apostolical man, and Bishop of Corinth, was not ashamed to be instructed by that holy woman, Priscilla. . . . Neither was it considered an unseemly thing for an apostle to learn of a woman what he should teach in the church."

That women have made wise rulers and commanders of armies many proofs may be given, both in the history of the Jews and in the annals of all nations. "Amongst Scythians, Thracians, and Gauls offices were common to women and to men, and in councils, either for war or peace, women were listened

to, and had their judgments respected, not less than men had."

## Tyranny that Usurps God's Laws

But times are changed, and now Agrippa notes that—

Liberty and privilege which were given to women are restrained by the laws of men (whose tyranny usurps the laws of God and nature), abolished by use and custom, and extinguished by the manner of their education. For now a woman from the time she is born is detained in ease at home, as though incapable of another province. She is permitted to think of nothing but her needle, or the like, and when she reacheth the ripeness of her age is delivered up to the jealous rule of her husband, or else is secluded for ever in a convent of nuns. She is shut out from all public offices by the laws, and be she the wisest of mortals is not allowed to plead in the courts. Furthermore, women are now not allowed to take any part in law suits, civil or criminal, and are forbidden to preach the Word of God.

This latter prohibition seems directly contrary to the Scriptures, for the Holy Spirit is promised to women by the Prophet Joel—"and your daughters shall prophesy." In the time of the Apostles, too, women taught publicly, as did Anna, the wife of Simeon, and the daughters of Philip, and Priscilla, the wife of Aquila.

Women are now compelled to give place to men, as the conquered to their conquerors in war, not by divine command or natural reason, but by custom, education, fortune, and by a certain tyrannical way that men have in enforcing their will.

The treatise ends with a recapitulation of the arguments used to show the excellency of the female sex. "Nevertheless," says our author, quoting St. Paul again, "God is no respecter of persons; for in Christ is neither male nor female; but a new creature is accepted."

Cornelius Agrippa died in 1535, at the age of forty-nine. On account of his fierce opposition to the witch trials, and his more or less open sympathy with many of the reform movements in the church, he was held a dangerous man by some ecclesiastics. But Agrippa died, as he had lived, in full communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

## WHAT LORD MORLEY SAID IN 1882

### "Mere Bullying Isn't Governing"

The following passages on rebellion, and the duty of Governments towards those who rebel, occur in a letter written by Mr. John Morley (now Lord Morley) to Sir Alfred Lyall on May 31, 1882, just after the Phoenix Park murders in Ireland:—

I don't agree with you that the first duty of Governments is "to protect life"—if you mean that they are to think of nothing else at the same time. Such talk is merely in principle the talk of George III. and Lord North—"We must preserve the authority of the British Crown and Parliament; we won't parley with rebels; let them surrender, and then we'll see." No, said wise men like Burke, conciliate them. For my own part, like Chatham in that case, "I rejoice that Ireland has resisted." Our neglect has been infamous. . . . In the face of a great issue of this sort I am not going to turn pale and run away because one or two of the common atrocities of civil war (very few, indeed, mark you) are perpetrated. I am thoroughly glad that the French landlords were sent flying for their lives a hundred years ago, in spite of the bloodshed and injustice which marked the process.

"What sort of a lesson," you ask, "are we teaching the dangerous classes in India?" You mean that we are to bully the Irish in order that you may bully the Indian. Well, that's not my notion of the fitness of things. . . . I have the very liveliest objection in the world to making the dangerous classes in India the arbiters in the domestic struggles of our own country. If this is to be an argument, I shall at last throw in my lot, might and main, with the "Perish India" sect.

But now, look. I am as much for order—even temporary and provisional order—as you are. You never quite understood my hostility to the policy of coercion. . . . Yet the Government found out I was right. The Coercion Bill has practically vanished. . . . mere bullying isn't governing, and it has failed.

(From the "Life of the Right Hon. Sir Alfred O. Lyall," by Sir Mortimer Durand, pp. 250-260.)

\* The full title of this work is "De Nobilitate et Praecellentia Feminei Sexus," and Agrippa dedicated it to Margaret of Austria. English translations under the titles of "The Glory of Women; or, a Treatise Declaring the Excellency of Women above Men, which is proved both by Scripture, Law, Reason and Authority, Divine and Human," and "Female Pre-eminence; or, the Dignity and Excellency of that Sex above the Male," were published in 1661 and 1670 respectively. "A Life of Cornelius Agrippa," by Henry Morley, was published in 1894.



## COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS

### LIGHT SENTENCES Cruelty to a Cat

The *Western Morning News* (January 6) reports case of a trapper charged at Tregony with setting a spring trap for a cat, which he then struck on the head, hung up in a tree, and finally buried alive. Its owner traced it by its piteous cries. Corroborative police evidence was given. Sentence: *Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.*

### Running Over a Woman

The *Times* (January 10) reports case of a chauffeur charged at Greenwich Police Court before Mr. Symmons with driving a motor-car in a manner dangerous to the public. He drove on the wrong side of the road, knocked down a lady, who was rolled over for thirty yards, and the car then went over her, though no bones were broken. Mr. Symmons said "no doubt if he had killed the lady a jury would have exonerated him. They always did." Sentence: *Fined 25 and 2 guineas costs.*

### Assaulting a Gamekeeper

The *Yorkshire Telegraph and Star* (December 24) reports case of a miner charged at the Barnsley West Riding Police Court with seriously assaulting a gamekeeper with a gun. He struck him on the head with the butt end so that the stock broke. Sentence: *Two months' imprisonment.*

### "PROTECTING OUR LIVES"

In view of the severe sentences that are imposed for petty theft and burglary, twenty-one days cannot be considered a long term of imprisonment. Yet at Bow Street on January 5 (see *Manchester Guardian*, January 6), when a taxi-cab driver was convicted before Mr. Hopkins of being drunk, driving into a street refuge, and injuring two women who were inside, the magistrate, in imposing this slight term, and in the second division, too, said to the prisoner:—

"I am sorry I cannot help you, but we have to protect our own lives."

### A Mathematical Problem

If it requires a sentence of twelve months to protect the umbrellas of the public, and only twenty-one days to protect their lives, what is the relative value of lives and umbrellas in this country? We should like to see the sum worked out by the two occupants of the Bench who gave these two respective sentences recently.

### IS A STATUE A HUMAN PERSON?

Pursuing the same subject, we are rather curious to know if, in the same Court on the same day (also reported in the *Manchester Guardian*, January 6), the magistrate was confusing the semblance with the reality in giving another taxi-cabman the same sentence of twenty-one days for driving into and damaging the Duke of Cambridge's statue in Whitehall. Lifelike as this presentment of a famous personage may be, it is still not made of flesh and blood, and we cannot understand how the taxi-driver in question got off with anything less than twelve months for damaging so valuable a piece of property.

### "WORDS, WORDS, WORDS!"

"This is the worst case that has ever come under my notice," said D. O. C. Faulkner to the Bench (as reported in the *Derbyshire Times*, January 3), when a man was summoned at Shirebrook for using indecent language to his two little children. The Chairman told the Bench he had read the constable's report, and the language he had used to the children was "absolutely disgraceful."

And then, after all this expenditure of righteous wrath, they fined him 6s. and costs!

But if, on the other hand, he had fired four shots in a wood belonging to any occupant of the Bench, what a different ending the story would have had! Why, he would probably have got six months!

### THE MOTHER IN THE COURTS

During a case heard recently in the Bolton Borough Court (see *Yorkshire Telegraph and Star*, January 7), in which a Baptist minister applied for an order to make his son leave home, a woman rose in the body of the Court and asked permission to speak.

"I am the boy's mother, and I want to say a few words," she said.

The Chairman was kind, but advised her to wait a bit. Why? we should like to know.

The boy then asked: "Cannot my mother speak for me?"

One of the magistrates settled the matter by saying to the mother: "You cannot be allowed to go into the box."

We should like to ask our enfranchised sisters in any part of the world whether it would be possible for any mother to be so set aside in a country where women count equally with men?

### HEAVY SENTENCES

#### Stealing a Basket

The same paper, on the same date, reports case of a man charged at Kingsbridge Police Court with stealing a basket, value 1s., belonging to a farmer.

Sentence: *One month's hard labour.*

#### Stealing Two Umbrellas

The *Times* (January 8) reports case of a woman charged at the London Sessions with stealing two umbrellas from Westminster Abbey. There were previous convictions of a similar nature.

Sentence: *Twelve months' imprisonment.*

#### Night Poaching

The same man was charged at the same time with night poaching, and convicted on the evidence of the gamekeeper, who heard four shots fired. There were previous convictions.

Sentence: *Six months' imprisonment (the two sentences to run concurrently).*

### THE CASE OF MRS. HARTOG

We are glad to be able to state that Mrs. Hartog, who has been imprisoned in Holloway Gaol since December 24, for refusing to give up the custody of her child to her husband (see *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, Jan. 9, p. 219), was released from that prison last Monday afternoon, an agreement having been arrived at by which the child is to be sent to a school approved by both parents.

We understand that Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, before whom the case was stated on Monday in the Divorce Court, said to Mr. Hartog:—

"You must remember that your wife has claims upon the children, and has all reasonable access to them."

It is no wonder that a father needs to be reminded of this fact since the law allows him to put his wife in prison without a trial simply because she takes her child away from its father, with whom she believes it to be unhappy, and refuses to give it up!

### AN INTOLERABLE SYSTEM What Stimulates Militancy

In a letter to the *Welsh Coast Pioneer*, E. H. P. comments on a case recently reported in the papers of the attempted suicide of a young woman who had been violated by her employer, a doctor. He writes in the course of his letter:—

"It seems to me intolerable that this systematic debauchery of our womanhood (other cases have appeared recently) should proceed in this way unprotected against, this plotting of maturity and experience against youth and inexperience. When one in ten thousand of the cruelly betrayed, in the interests of her fallen sisters, attempts reprisal on her seducer, all the penal machinery of the State is brought to bear for his benefit; a young woman who has dared to assault her betrayer being sent to prison for a year by Mr. Justice Lawrence only a few weeks ago. . . . I feel at this moment ashamed for my country and my countrymen that such things can here be possible. I make no doubt incidents of this kind stimulate suffragette militancy, and my temperament is such that it would shock me less to read of the burning of a hundred buildings than another incident of a spoiled young life and dishonoured English home."

### THE VOTE AND CHURCH WORK

The *Woman's Journal* tells a good story of Miss Jessie Ackerman, who recently revisited New Zealand. When she first went there twenty-two years ago, before women were enfranchised, a man said to her that he did not want women to get the vote because he was afraid it would stop the church work they were doing, the saving of girls and poor children and drunken men, and so on. On her recent visit to the country Miss Ackerman met the same man, and asked him if the women's vote had stopped their church work.

"It has," he replied, "because it has removed the need for most of the church work they used to do!"

## THE PEOPLE'S FOOD

### The Government and the Pure Milk Bill—Food Adulteration Cases—Light Penalties

The following note by the London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* gives a voteless woman some cause for reflection:—

"The Government, I understand, have decided not to reintroduce the Pure Milk Bill," he says. "The Bill was a drastic measure for testing cattle with tuberculin, and required the destruction of animals found to be severely affected with disease. It met with the most strenuous opposition, both in public and in private. I have good grounds for believing that the private pressure brought to bear upon the promoters of the measure was chiefly responsible for its abandonment. Though it is undoubtedly of the greatest importance that a pure milk supply should be secured, it must not be forgotten that every additional burden placed upon the producer means an addition to the price. At the present moment milk is so dear as to be beyond the reach of large numbers of the very poor. London slum children do not get milk. I understand, however, that serious consideration is being given in official quarters to the question of placing the milk traffic under Government control. This, if properly carried out, would solve the problem, and ensure to every child immunity from milk-conveyed diseases."

### How Votes Count

If it is impossible to place a pure milk supply within the reach of the poorest mother, as well as the richest, without placing it under the control of the State, then the sooner this is done the better for the present milk supply, according to the latest scientific theory, offers the citizen a choice between filth and disease on the one hand, and lack of food value on the other. But how much quicker would the State move in this, as in other life and health preserving matters, if it were dependent for its existence on the votes of mothers and housewives as well as on those of the male-half of the population!

### ADULTERATION CASES

#### Milk

The *Pioneer* (Woolwich) of January 9 gives an account of two cases of milk adulteration which came up in Woolwich Police Court. In the one, milk had been sold adulterated with 8.5 per cent. of added water; and in the other case milk was sold deficient in fat to the extent of 6 per cent.

In the first case the defendant was fined £1. 3s. and costs; and in the second, 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

#### HIS DAUGHTER'S FAULT!

##### Margarine in Butter

At Oroydon Police Court, according to the *Daily Telegraph* of January 7, a shopkeeper who was summoned for selling as butter an article containing 90 per cent. of foreign fat, was fined £1, with £1 ls. costs. He pleaded that it was a mistake on his daughter's part!

The cases above cited are those of food adulteration which are not actively injurious to the consumer. In the following case, injury to health was involved.

#### Boric Acid in Sausages

The *Yorkshire Telegraph and Star* (January 7) reports a case of a pork butcher summoned at Bow Street before Mr. Hopkins, for selling sausages containing 49.4 grains per pound of crystallised boric acid. In ordering him to pay fines and costs amounting to £11 5s., Mr. Hopkins said his view of the matter was that it was perfectly disgusting. The prosecution of boric acid in the sausages was eight times more than the law allowed.

We recommend our readers to study the sentences given on this same page for cases of theft and poaching, and they will see how, under the present régime, from which the woman's point of view is excluded, questions of life and health count for less than those concerned with the rights of property. This perverted sense of proportion is being rapidly readjusted in those countries where women have the vote, and where Governments in consequence have to regard pure food legislation as serious, and judges and magistrates have to interpret the laws with a proper regard for the value of human life.

### HOW OUR FOOD IS MADE

#### Low Wages and Child Labour

The Research Committee of the Christian Social Union has just issued the result of an inquiry made by them into the wages and conditions of women and girls employed in fruit preserving, pickle-making, confectionery, tea packing, coffee and cocoa-packing, and biscuit making. The report makes grim reading, for the estimated averages for all classes of labour throughout these trades (forty-five factories were visited) come out as follows:—  
Girls, 14 years ..... 4s. 9d. per week.  
Girls, 15 to 18 years... 6s. 4d. per week.  
Girls, 18 years and over ..... 11s. 5d. per week.  
Married women..... 8s. 11d. per week.

#### Juvenile Labour

Another fact elicited by the investigators which calls for notice is that "a very large number of girls under sixteen are employed in all these trades, excepting in the preparation of jam (though young girls are employed in the jam warehouses labelling, tying over, and so on), and that their number is increasing."

#### "Rooms Full of Little Girls and Little Boys"

The Report goes on to tell of firms which are either taking on only girls of 14, or are actually dismissing the older girls in order to take on girls of 14. It gives the following example of one of these firms:—

"The largest, best organised, and best-paying biscuit firm in south-east London now only takes on girls of 14. Older girls have no chance of engagement. The investigator's impression on visiting this firm was of rooms full of little girls and little boys."

Child labour is an economic problem that cannot be easily solved or merely condemned. It calls for the closest investigation and the wisest handling. Therefore, we maintain that this growing evil in our modern State will never be remedied until men and women are able to tackle it side by side. And until women get the vote they are compelled to stand aside and see the factories in which their food is made peopled with "little girls and little boys."

### WHAT IS JUSTIFIABLE REVOLT?

#### HECKLING DR. MACNAMARA

Liberal principles at variance with Liberal practice was again the note of the proceedings which took place at the Browning Settlement last Sunday afternoon, where Dr. Macnamara was announced as speaker. The occasion was the weekly meeting of the Men's Brotherhood, and it was opened by a prayer from the Chairman, in which he spoke of revolt and unrest all over the world—"often justifiable and righteous revolt."

This would seem to be almost an encouragement to any one present to recall to the minds of the audience the most justifiable and righteous revolt now in progress; and when Dr. Macnamara, a member of the present Cabinet, rose to speak, not unnaturally a man in the body of the hall rose also—we wonder that the whole hall did not rise—and called out:

"I protest against one of these women torturers being brought here to speak to us."

#### Another Real Liberal

Another real Liberal, seated just behind, said "Hear, hear!" to this. He was immediately set upon by his neighbours and forcibly ejected, by no means an easy matter, as he very reasonably objected to this treatment, and fought every inch of the way, his knee being badly kicked by one "brother" and his clothes torn by others.

The Chairman, who seemed to have quite forgotten his prayer for those in revolt, now announced that further interruptions would be treated in the same way. The first man who had heckled the speaker protested against this ill-Liberal threat, and was flung out for his pains. He was subsequently followed by other members of the audience, in various stages of dishevelment, who had also sought to remind Dr. Macnamara of his responsibility for the torture of Suffragists in prison. Finally, to add, we presume, to the general air of brotherhood, a body of police was brought into the hall to precipitate matters.

We merely ask—What is justifiable revolt?

#### MR. CHURCHILL'S HOLIDAY OVER!

When Mr. Winston Churchill arrived at Victoria by the Dover boat express, last week, he was at once confronted with a woman (in spite of the usual Cabinet Minister's police guard), who said:

"Mr. Churchill, what are you going to do for votes for women in 1914?"

Four plain-clothes policemen were considered sufficient to remove this unarmed opponent, and Mr. Churchill continued his journey unhurt. The papers said he was "apparently undisturbed" by the incident. Who can say, however, what terrors that improbability of countenance may have concealed?



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Shoes, with brown suede  
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Lot 4—12 pairs Fine Glacé Kid  
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heels, suitable for young  
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Usual price, 10/11

Lot 5—Exceptional Line of the  
New Gaiter Boots, with fine  
Patent Goloshes, Cuban  
heels, grey, black, and  
white only. SALE PRICE, **9/11**  
Usual price, 16/11

Lot 8—36 pairs Ladies' Dark  
Brown Glacé Kid Lace or  
Button Boots, straight toe  
caps, smart shaped heels,  
sizes 3 to 7.  
SALE PRICE, **8/11**  
Usual price, 16/11

Lot 10—20 pairs Soft Patent  
Button Shoes, with grey or  
black suede tops, light pliable  
soles, celluloid Cuban  
heels, no toe caps.  
SALE PRICE, **8/11**  
Usual price, 12/11

Lot 12—35 pairs High Grade  
Black Glacé Kid Lace Shoes,  
smart Louis heels, patent  
straight caps, light soles.  
SALE PRICE, **7/11**  
Usual price, 14/11

### VALUE in CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR

Lot 25—45 pairs Felt Bedroom  
Slippers, with satin turnover  
collars, in various shades,  
hard wearing soles, sizes  
9 to 1 only. SALE PRICE, **1/3½**  
Usual price, 1/11½

Lot 26—Exceptional Line of  
Boys' Stout Box Calf School  
Boots, damp-proof soles, hard  
wearing linings, sizes  
2 to 5 only. SALE PRICE, **6/11**

Lot 28—Clearing Line of  
Infants' White Kid Shoes in  
various styles, soft kid soles,  
sizes 1 to 6 only.  
SALE PRICE, **1/6½**

Lot 29—28 pairs of Strong Box  
Calf School Shoes, made on  
our well-known "Natural  
Form" Models, especially  
prepared toe-caps to stand  
the hardest of wear.  
sizes 7 to 10. 11 to 1 2 to 5  
SALE PRICES, **6/11 7/11 8/11**

Lot 31—Special Line of Children's  
Glacé Kid or Patent 2-Button  
Shoes, hard toes and heels,  
no toe-cap, damp-proof soles,  
sizes 12, 13, 1 2  
SALE PRICES, **5/11½ 6/11**

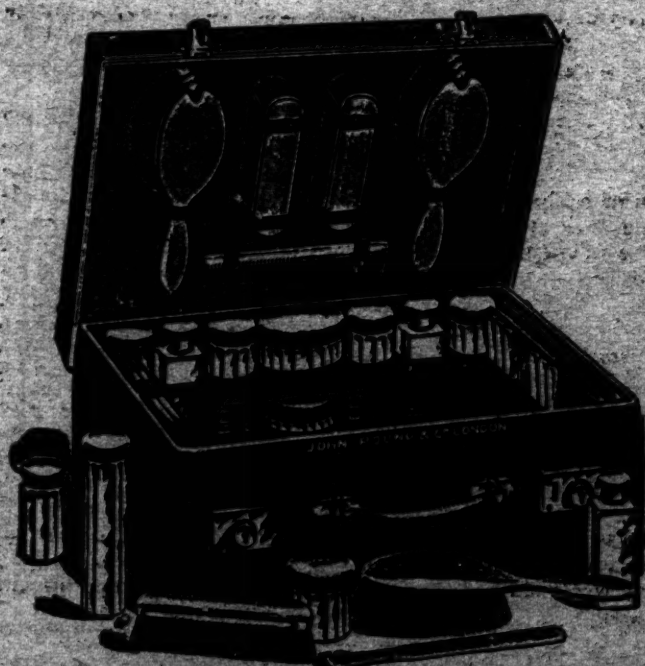
Lot 32—Assorted Line of Infants'  
Strap Shoes, natural form  
mostly tan glacé, patent, red  
kid, grey, and champagne,  
sizes 5, 6, 7, and 8.  
ALL ONE PRICE, **2/11½**

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# WOMEN IN REBELLION

## REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

The following incidents have been attributed in the Press to Suffragists during the week:—

**Thursday, January 8.**—Damage to the extent of £5,000 to £6,000 caused by fire at St. Paul's Training College, Cheltenham. No clue found, but Suffragists suspected.

**Friday, January 9.**—A "bomb" dropped in the letter-box of Messrs. Bolton and Macro, chemical manufacturers, Stratford. The package bore the words "Votes for Women," and is said to have contained gunpowder and phosphorus.

Tar and oil poured into letter-box at Hampstead and set alight; letters damaged, Suffragists suspected.

Messrs. Bailey Bros., dairy farmers, of Coulsdon, received a postcard which read: "Why should you have your hay if we can't have votes for women? Apply Asquith for damages." A hayrick at Purley belonging to them had been burnt two days before; damage over £100.

## IN THE COURTS

**Thursday, January 8.**—At the Thames Police Court, before Mr. Leycester, the adjourned summons against Inspector Potter. (See below.)

**Monday, January 12.**—At the Cheltenham Police Court, an application made by a solicitor for the return of a postal order, jewellery, and money found on Miss "Red" and Miss "Black" who were arrested on the charge of firing a house, released on licence, and are now missing. Application refused.

## POLICE VIOLENCE AT BOW

### Inspector Committed for Trial

On Thursday in last week, when the hearing of the summons against Inspector Potter, K Division, was concluded at the Thames Police Court, the defendant was committed for trial.

The case arose out of the Suffrage Demonstration at Bow on December 9. On that occasion Mr. Robert Atkinson, who brought the present charge against Inspector Potter, was arrested and taken to the police station. While waiting in the charge-room he uttered the cry of "Murder!" on account, he says, of his arm being twisted by a police constable. It was then, he alleges, that Inspector Potter came into the room and went up to Mr. Atkinson and said, "I'll serve you the same as Carpenter served Wells." He then punched him in the eye.

At the previous hearing the allegation was supported on oath by Miss Zelia Emerson, who was cross-examined for over an hour by Mr. Muskett, but could not be shaken in her evidence; also by Miss Godfrey, Mr. John Turner, and other witnesses. The police evidence for the defence conflicted with the charges brought, and Mr. Leycester, the magistrate, remarked that he thought he should have to send the case for trial by a jury.

### The Doctor's Evidence

Fresh evidence was taken when the adjourned inquiry was resumed on Thursday. Dr. A. C. Dorland, police-surgeon, K Division, deposed that on the afternoon of December 14 he attended Bow Police Station. On entering the charge-room he saw Atkinson, who was then in custody. The room was full of people, and there were three or four officers round complainant. The latter had contusions of both eyes, slight abrasions on the face, and he complained of injuries to his leg and ribs, but witness was unable to find any trace of such. He thought the contusions on the eyes had been done some time, such as half an hour. Atkinson did not tell him that Inspector Potter had struck him in the eyes. What he said was, "They gave me this for nothing." Inspector Potter was in the charge-room.

### Police Evidence

The police evidence, as before, consisted of denials of the allegations made by the complainant.

Inspector Griffiths, K Division, remembered Atkinson being brought in, and noticed the injuries to his face, but was not told by him that these had been caused by Inspector Potter. Complainant was very violent in the police station.

Constable Frost, 284K, also said complainant was violent when he assisted in his arrest. He denied that Inspector Potter struck Atkinson.

Constable Matthew May, 1089K, said he had also assisted in his arrest, and in that of John Turner. It was not true that Inspector Potter struck either of them. He never heard Turner ask for a word with him.

Mr. Muskett said there were a large number of other witnesses, but he saw no necessity for prolonging the inquiry.

## The Commitment

Mr. Leycester committed defendant for trial at the County of London Sessions, and said his own recognisance would be accepted.

Mr. Muskett said Inspector Potter had not even been suspended.

Mr. Todd asked that accused should also be committed on a charge of wounding, and that was allowed.

## MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was released from Holloway on licence on Saturday afternoon after a seven days' hunger and thirst strike. When speaking at Bow on Tuesday night Miss Pankhurst appeared very ill. She said that while in prison her lips were parched, her head constantly ached, and her limbs were either icy cold or burning hot. This was Miss Pankhurst's sixth hunger strike since July.

## DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS

The following letter, protesting against the Home Office persecution of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, appeared in the Press last Saturday:—

Sir, Professor Gilbert Murray and others have raised a protest in regard to an act of injustice under the Blasphemy Laws. Will you allow us to draw attention to a case in which the injustice of Mr. McKenna's action appears to be at least equally serious?

Early last July Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was sentenced to the maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment under an old statute of Edward III. The charge against her was of inciting to violence by two speeches in Trafalgar Square and Limehouse. Having refused to find sureties, she was committed to prison. Since then Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. John Scurr have been summoned under the same statute in England. Mr. Larkin and Mr. Conolly have been sentenced for similar offences in Dublin.

Observe what happened to these various offenders. Mr. Lansbury was released under the "Cat and Mouse" Act after three days' hunger-strike, and no attempt has been made to re-arrest him, though, like Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mr. John Scurr's case has never been tried at all. Mr. Conolly was released after a hunger-strike, and has not been re-arrested. Mr. Larkin was released unconditionally after a small fraction of his sentence had run out. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, when released owing to prostration from hunger-strikes, has been re-arrested five times and driven to suffer six hunger-strikes in six months as protest against the exclusion of women from political rights.

### "Justice by Discretion"

What is the reason of this extraordinary difference? In all cases the offence was much the same, and in no case did the accused give any pledge not to repeat it. In the case of Mr. Lansbury the method of procedure and the sentence were exactly the same as with Miss Pankhurst. Yet how different has been the real penalty imposed, owing to the variable action of the Home Office. We protest against this picking and choosing, this "justice by discretion," which all lawyers join in condemning. If Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is selected for the treatment because, as a woman, her political influence is small, while the male offenders are allowed to go free owing to their wide influence over voters, we regret that so disgraceful a distinction has been drawn by a Minister of the country, although it provides so strong an argument for the enfranchisement of women. But, whatever may be the reason, it appears to us that an act of gross injustice is now being frequently repeated.—Yours, &c.,

JANE MALLOCK BRAILS福德.  
M. M. ROWAT.  
HENRY W. NEVINSON.

## CANONISED HUNGER STRIKERS

### ST. LUCIEN

We are glad that Canon J. B. Masterman considers the hunger-strike in prison to be a form of torture. If he was correctly reported in the papers last week, he said of St. Lucien, who died in prison in the year 311, through his refusal to take the food that had been offered to idols, that "The Romans may have used such methods of torture before, but there is no record of their having done so."

The title of the address was "St. Lucien, the first Hunger-Striker," and the preacher gave an eloquent account of St. Lucien, accused of being a heretic, lying tortured in a prison cell, dying sooner than give up his principles and take the food it would have been wrong for him to take.

Will not Canon Masterman draw an equally vivid picture of the sufferings of the hunger-striker of to-day, lying tortured in her cell at Holloway because it would be against her principles to take the food that is set before her? We would suggest his own brother, and the other members of the present Cabinet, for his audience on that occasion.

## ST. CLARA

Another saintly hunger-striker was St. Clara in the 13th century, who reduced Pope Gregory IX. to submission through her use of this weapon. The Pope had sought to prohibit the spiritual intercourse that existed between the Franciscan Friars at Portunocula and the nuns at St. Damian, not wishing St. Clara to submit herself to any rule but the one he had laid down for her. St. Clara, angered at the Pope's prohibition, forthwith went to the friars, who were attached to her own monastery, and who were responsible for providing it with food.

"Go!" she said to them. "Since they deprive us of those who dispense to us spiritual bread, we will not have those who procure for us our material bread."

Sabatier, who tells the story in his "Life of St. Francis," adds: "He who wrote that 'the necks of kings and princes are bowed at the feet of the priests,' was obliged to bow before this woman and raise his prohibition."

## "PLAYING AT POLICEMEN"

During the hearing of a case at Bow Street, last Monday, in which an actor was summoned for stopping the traffic by holding out his hand, a constable explained that the defendant was "playing at policemen," and added that "playing at policemen is becoming quite common among gentlemen in the West End."

This new game among the leisured electorate leads one to wonder if it does not account for what we have sometimes in the past attributed to the rowdiness of well-dressed hooligans. The young fellows who mobbed and struck Suffragists in the Park last summer, for instance, and made pandemonium of orderly meetings, may

have been merely "playing at policemen." If so, they had learnt the rules of the game remarkably well, for it is always done like that in Bow, and sometimes elsewhere. But if in addition to real policemen we are to have plain clothes men, and in addition to them gentlemen playing at policemen, Zabrera will soon seem by comparison a haven of peace.

## MILITANCY AND DEMOCRACY

George Birmingham is "Not out of Sympathy"

The Irish Citizen prints what it rightly calls "an interesting and characteristic personal view" of militancy from the pen of the well-known Irish writer, "George A. Birmingham" (Canon Hannay). It is taken from a letter written to an Irish militant:—

"I am not out of sympathy with militancy. I regard it as ethically deplorable but politically necessary. The only way to get anything done in a democratically governed country is to bully the democracy. No democracy ever listens to reason or is influenced by considerations of right or wrong. That is the misfortune of those who believe in a right cause like woman suffrage. Their only remedy is the one you are adopting. When a king who is also a governor won't listen to right and reason men cut off his head. When an aristocracy won't do right it gets its heads cut off. But you cannot cut off the heads of a democracy, which is what makes it the worst kind of governor. All you can do to it is bully it as much as you can. I do not personally approve of bullying anyone. It is an unchristian practice, but I don't know of any other way of dealing with that stupid body, the sovereign people."

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- 7.—To secure new members for the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship.
- 8.—To contribute to the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship Fund, for various purposes, including the upkeep of the paper.
- 9.—To extend by other methods of service the influence of the Fellowship and the circulation of the paper.

**Objects.**—To dispel the ignorance that exists in the mind of the public with regard to the "Votes for Women" agitation.

To tell the true story of the Movement, both in its constitutional and militant development, and also to show the causes that have produced and are still fomenting the present revolt.

To educate and arouse opinion throughout the country, and rally sympathy and support to the fighters in this campaign for human liberty; to stimulate strenuous opposition to the Government's policy of futile and wicked coercion, and to persuade all who love justice and liberty to bring pressure upon the King's ministers to carry out the spirit of the British Constitution, and to concede the just and reasonable demand of women to be included in the body politic.

**Methods.**—Active co-operation, by one or all of the various forms of service enumerated on the opposite page, with the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN, so that in fellowship of spirit and unity of purpose the common aim as stated above may be achieved.

The "Votes for Women" Fellowship is not a Suffrage Society, but an association of friends who desire to work together for the accomplishment of a very distinct and definite purpose. It does not compete in any way with any Suffrage organization. Membership is open to men and women who belong to any of the Suffrage societies, both militant and non-militant, and also to men and women who are not hitherto connected with the Suffrage movement or committed to any Suffrage party or policy.

Just as the Fellowship itself does not compete with any existing organization, so VOTES FOR WOMEN does not compete with any existing Suffrage paper. It serves a different though complementary purpose. As a paper independent of all Suffrage societies, it addresses itself to the outside public, presents a catholic view of the Woman's Movement, and appeals to every class and section of the community. Its wide circulation must result in more recruits for the various battalions of the Suffrage army and a greater demand of the official publications of the great militant and non-militant Unions.

The Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN give their services to the paper without remuneration of any kind. That service is their contribution to the Suffrage Movement as a whole. They are pledged to devote any financial profits that may accrue to the further development of the paper.

Please enrol me as a member of the "Votes for Women" Fellowship.

Name

(Please state whether Mrs., Miss, or Mq., etc.)

Full Address

\* The above, in the form of a four-page card, will be sent to any reader of "Votes for Women" on application to Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.



# THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

## IN GERMANY

The German Reichstag, according to the *Manchester Guardian*, discussed the question of woman suffrage last Tuesday afternoon, the subject arising out of a petition demanding the extension of the franchise to women under the same conditions as it is possessed by men. Reuter's Berlin correspondent reports that the petition was referred to the Chancellor for his information, after a Socialist motion in favour of reference to the Chancellor with a view to action being taken upon it had been rejected. Half the Radical group voted for the Socialist motion. The Centre speakers were unable to support the petition at the present time, while the Conservatives and National Liberals would have preferred no discussion on the petition. Several references were made to the British suffragettes. A Socialist member, Herr Cohn, maintained that it was not the business of the House to pass judgment on the political tactics of Englishwomen. Herr Bell (Centre) unreservedly condemned the violent methods of the suffragettes.

Let the German Anti-Suffragists beware lest by their mishandling of a great question they drive their women to the lengths to which Englishwomen have been driven by the reactionary methods of the British Government!

## IN INDIA

### HAVE INDIAN WOMEN THE MUNICIPAL VOTE?

Miss Chrystal Macmillan writes in *Jus Suffragii* to give the results of the official enquiry made by the India Office into the exact position of Indian women with regard to the municipal vote in that country.

The enquiry was made necessary by the action of many Suffragists in drawing attention to the fact that the Department was incorrect in asserting that no women in India enjoyed the municipal franchise. It is now officially stated that in Madras, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Behar and Orissa, Assam, and certain areas of the United Provinces and the Punjab, women are excluded from the franchise. In other areas they are not excluded, although they have not the right of election.

The official statement adds that, except in Bombay, women seldom or never exercise their right to vote.

### Is This True?

Miss Macmillan points out that among the provinces where women have the municipal vote is that of Burmah, where the

population is over twelve millions, and adds that it would be interesting to know if there are any figures to prove the official assertion that women do not use the vote except in Bombay. She quotes from Mrs. Chapman Catt, who visited Burmah lately and reported that the secretary of the municipality of Rangoon, and other citizens there, say that women do vote quite generally, although there has never been an exciting election.

## IN AMERICA

### THE AGE OF CONSENT WHERE WOMEN VOTE

Quoting from an article by Nora Blatch de Forest, the American Suffragist, *Jus Suffragii* gives some very interesting averages for women and children in the United States. The 48 States fall into three groups:—

- 10 Full Suffrage States,
- 19 Partial Suffrage States,
- 19 Non-Suffrage States.

### The Age of Consent

The average age of consent in the Full Suffrage States is 17.5; in the Partial Suffrage States, 16.6; and in the Non-Suffrage States, 15.

In Kentucky and Mississippi, both Non-Suffrage States, the age of consent is as low as 12 and 10 respectively, and a man who ruins a child at or above this age can go scot free if he says that she "consented."

The minimum age of consent in any Suffrage State is 16, while in 7 out of the 10 States it is 18. In the other three, women only won the vote about a year ago.

### Child Labour

The same kind of average is maintained in the hours of labour both of women and children. In the Full Suffrage States the minimum age for a child worker is 14.3; in Partial Suffrage States, 14.1; and in Non-Suffrage States, 13.3.

In Full Suffrage States the maximum day's work for a child is 8.6 hours; in Partial Suffrage States, 9 hours; and in Non-Suffrage States, 9.5 hours.

### Women's Work

In Full Suffrage States the hours of labour for women in factories average 9.2; in Partial Suffrage States, 9.9; and in Non-Suffrage States, 10.1.

### FOUR MORE STATES IN 1914?

The four States in which the Suffrage

resolution has passed through the Legislature and will be submitted to the electors in the General Elections next November are Nevada, North and South Dakota, and Montana.

## HELEN KELLER AND THE VOTE

An interview took place recently in New York between Dr. Montessori, the famous woman educationist, and Miss Helen Keller, the American girl who has been deaf, dumb and blind from her birth, but has been taught to overcome all these disabilities, and is a revolutionist as well as a most cultured artist. In the course of the conversation, Miss Keller is reported to have said:

"We ought to want more, for what we want we get, if we want it hard enough. For example, women want the vote, men want better conditions of labour, and children want more freedom. And remember, what we really want we get."

Another proof that we are going to get votes for women!

## WITH VOTES—AND WITHOUT

### A Contrast

In Missouri, not long ago, the Women's Equal Suffrage Association were spurred to fresh efforts in their campaign for a nine-hour day for women workers by the death of a laundry girl, aged 17, from the effects of long hours and overwork. They went to the Attorney-General to ask him to take up the case of the dead girl against her employers in support of the nine-hour law; and he refused, saying it was unconstitutional to limit anyone's hours of labour, and sent them to the judge. The judge was pious, but not helpful.

"Maybe God will help you, but no one else will," he said, and sent the women to the Governor, who agreed with the judge.

### What 12,000 Votes Did

Then the Federation of Labour took up the question. They sent delegates to the Attorney-General, and said to him, with a sweet simplicity born of political power: "We represent 12,000 votes. Do you want your job next year?"

And the Attorney-General replied: "I've been thinking these working-girls should be protected."

He took up the case, and when it came

before the judge the latter said he was "glad to give the full sentence, for humanity was above dollars."

## The Pig Who Wouldn't Get Over the Stile

It is all very like the pig who wouldn't get over the stile—the vote being the final force which sets all the others in motion!

## HOW MILITANCY HAS HELPED AMERICA

A very interesting comparison between English and American methods of winning the woman's vote is made in the *Fish Citizen* by Mrs. Alice Park, the Californian Suffragist, who says: "The suffragettes themselves do all the suffering, make all the sacrifices, and draw the condemnation upon themselves. American women benefit every day by comparison. Cartoons show English and American suffrage workers in contrast—always to our credit. This praise is our constant diet nowadays. But had there been no rebels in Great Britain, there would have been no angels in America."

### Imitating English Methods

Mrs. Park proceeds to say: "American men are somewhat afraid that American women may imitate the suffragettes. We certainly have been imitating them the last six years in our parades, banners, badges, street speaking, street selling, pilgrimages, and many other forms of advertising. We don't keep up with the suffragettes, but we follow along several years behind, getting gradually reconciled to methods that force publicity. And all this time we reap the benefits of every protest in England and around England, a harvest that we reap without sowing or watering."

### Since Militancy Began

"And since militancy began—that is, since world-wide publicity began—we have won in the United States five new states and a territory, not counting Illinois. We had only four states before militancy began—far away from our borders—and an interval of sixteen years without winning an additional state."

## GETTING OUT OF THE GROOVE

The greatest immigration expert in the United States is visiting California and is being received by all the most learned people of the State. And that same expert is a woman! Is that getting out of the groove? We think so.—*Woman Citizen*.

# ALFORD & ALDER

53, NEWINGTON BUTTS, S.E.

## Motor Body Builders

Specialists in bodies designed for ladies' driving. Book of Coupé and Cabriolet Bodies sent on application.

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## "LA PONETTE" CAR

(As supplied by us to F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE, Esq.)



English-made 2-seater Torpedo, hood, screen, 5 lamps, Smith's speedometer, pump, jack, tools - - £240

A REALLY HIGH-CLASS CAR.

# OUR WINTER SALE

Starts on  
Friday, January 16th, 1914.

# HOLDRON'S

RYE LANE,

PECKHAM, S.E.

Bargains in all Departments.

See Windows NOW



## CORRESPONDENCE

### WAS HROSWITHA A FEMINIST?

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors, I was surprised to see in Miss St. John's article, published in your issue of January 2, a statement to the effect that the playwright nun Hroswitha makes no apology for her sex. Miss St. John has apparently overlooked the following passages which occur in the various prefaces to her works:—

"Metrical composition seems hard and difficult to a woman's weakness."

"the work that I, a mere woman (villis muliercula) have undertaken."

"some little acquaintance with those arts, the 'subtlety' of which is far beyond the reach of my feminine mind."

"a woman's perception is held to be slower."

"as my sex is weaker and my knowledge less."

Hroswitha and the woman's movement are both admirable, but the reputation of neither can be enhanced by a misrepresentation of facts.—Yours, &c.,

URSULA ROBERTS.

Crick Rectory, Rugby, January 10, 1914.

### MISS ST. JOHN'S REPLY

Miss Christopher St. John replies as follows to our correspondent:—

There is an old saying about the devil quoting Scripture for his purpose. I have no intention of establishing any parallel between your learned correspondent and the "ancient enemy," but I would point out that passages torn from their proper context are never satisfactory proofs of any writer's attitude of mind. It is by the method that St. Paul is represented as the arch-enemy of woman's suffrage.

In my article on Hroswitha's play, "Paphnutius," which appeared recently in VOTES FOR WOMEN, I claimed only that the preface to her dramas was free from apologies for her sex. I am not as familiar with her other prefaces as your learned correspondent appears to be, and very likely I have "smaller Latin." (Certainly I should not translate "villis muliercula" as "mere woman.") If any of these passages occur in the particular preface to which I referred, I must plead guilty to having overlooked them, and at the present moment I have not an edition of Hroswitha's plays by me for reference. But I do know that the spirit of that preface justifies my contention that Hroswitha's humility is the humility of the soul, which is neither male nor female, rather than that of a mere woman. That admirable archaeological student, Mrs. Kemp-Welch, takes the same view in her appreciation of Hroswitha in "Six Mediaeval Women."

Facts are stubborn things, but the impression made by them on each individual mind is bound to vary, and my mind is ever more sensitive to the spirit than the letter. If I have not enhanced Hroswitha's reputation by what your correspondent calls a "misrepresentation of facts," I hope I have done so by making her drama "Paphnutius" known outside a limited academic circle of Latin scholars.

### CHIVALRY—OR PLACE AUX DAMES?

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors, Concerning the true ideals of that much-tried, beautiful vision, chivalry, which is alleged by anti-suffragists have been "killed" by the Woman's Suffrage movement, and especially the militant policy, may I endeavour to point out that ancient chivalry is not dead, but that merely its manifestation and apparent meaning have changed? Times have altered, methods are not the same, and many people make the mistake of confusing ancient chivalry with its later aspect, the "place aux dames" idea, which flourished in, but did not adorn, the late seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

This "place aux dames" idea was misnamed chivalry, for the old ideals had given way to that polite sort of disrespect which made men offer women (and sometimes men) weaker than themselves, the shadow of advantages, while withholding from them the substance of justice. If this be the sort of "chivalry" that is supposed to be dying out now, let us indeed not bewail the fact, but rejoice. With this sort of "chivalry" doughty deeds were a thing of the past, holy wars out of the question, and the vast majority of men sought to treat their nearest women relations with just so much regard as would cause them to reflect greater glory upon themselves, while too often they denied them the slightest right to a mind of their own. I should like to ask those

who assert that women have killed chivalry what they mean by the word. Too often they do not know. Some murmur vaguely something about giving up a seat in a train to a woman.

The word chivalry is derived from chevalerie, itself a derivative of chevalier, a knight. Therefore it appears that whatever righteously valiant deed was done by the knight was a knightly deed; in fact, was chevalerie, or chevaleresque; chivalrous. Every deed performed righteously by the knights, in fighting successfully or in defeat, whether or not for the sake of a lady, was "chivalrous." The deeds of the knights in the Crusades were "chivalrous" as they were performed for a holy cause, though not for a lady. The jousts and tournaments with which the knights amused themselves were not considered more chivalrous, though the knights fought each for his lady. That a parallel exists in the present day cannot be denied; but instead of tournaments and tilting at arms there may be the dull grind of an office.

Similarly, our present-day games, if fairly and "righteously" played, are chivalrous.

The early romantic stories of maidens rescued by knights finger in our minds with pleasure; but the deeds recorded were chivalrous because of the rescue, and the other possibly courageous deeds to perform if danger lurked near, not because of the maiden, for the knight would (if chivalrous) have equally rescued an old man in danger. Had he met a party of burghers he would have left them alone; there would have been no need for him to interfere. Similarly, in these days there is no need for a man to give up his seat in a train except to a tired or ill woman (or old man). It would not be properly "chivalrous" unless necessary, though it would be "politeness" or self-immolation, which are distinct from chivalry, though often practised simultaneously with it.

Ancient chivalry is still with us, and can be practised by women as well as men, for real chivalry can never die, though it is not and never was given to all to be chivalrous by nature. Its other name is generosity—generosity of mind, deed, and above all, of thought.—Yours, &c.,

BEATRICE WOOD.

### SUFFRAGE AMENITIES

#### NOT SO MERE AFTER ALL

"Well," growled the early Victorian uncle, on hearing that his nephew was at the bottom of his class at the school where co-education flourished. "So I hear you have allowed yourself to be beaten by a lot of mere girls!"

"If it comes to that, uncle," replied seven-year-old Teddy, "I'm beginning to think that girls are not so mere after all."

These pioneers from the nursery are very encouraging.

### THE HUMAN BARBARIAN

A VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellow sends us the following short dialogue, overheard at a dinner party:—

Husband and Host (holding forth on women's love of jewels): "It is quite remarkable how primitive women remain in spite of civilisation. They are as barbaric to-day as their ancestors of thousands of years ago—in fact, everything about them is barbaric!"

Laconic Guest: "Yes, even their husbands."

### AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY

Not wishing to be searched, she had hidden her Suffrage badge before asking the curator why the basement rooms in the National Gallery were no longer open to the public. So he answered her without fear or suspicion.

"We haven't sufficient police force to protect them from the Suffragettes," he said, in the mechanical tone of one who is tired of telling people that the new Gainsborough is in Room 10.

"How much simpler it would be to give them the vote!" she exclaimed involuntarily.

For a moment he was sufficiently shaken out of his official shell to think out a real answer to this.

"Yes," he said simply. And she could see he meant it.

### LONDON SIGHTS

On the top of an omnibus in the Strand last week a father and his small son, evidently up from the country, were noting all the London sights as they whirled along.

"Look!" said the father: "there is Charing Cross Hotel and Station."

"Yes, daddy. And there's someone telling VOTES FOR WOMEN," was the prompt rejoinder.

So we are as much established as the Albert Memorial and the Nelson Column!

### THE "VOTIFORUM"

A weekly newspaper states that on two or three occasions lately VOTES FOR

Women has been found written in the callers' books at Buckingham Palace, and in future names will be signed under the watchful eye of one of the guardians at the Equerries or Ambassadors' entrance. We should have thought that anything that varied the monotony of a callers' book would be welcome, even in a Royal Palace. Perhaps our telegraphic address—Votiforum—might be successfully inserted, even under the watchful eye of a Royal Guard.

### "PUNCH'S" VIEW OF US

"Votes for Women." A copy of the current issue nailed to your front door insures you absolutely against arson.—Punch.

### THE UNFINISHED SENTENCE

Some people say that Mrs. Pankhurst speaks too much. But she never finishes her sentences.—Even *the Standard*.

### Chapter 8

## What Some Folks

call clean, others don't.

The particular woman wants her clothes "a nice colour."

That's why particular women like Fels-Naptha.

It not only takes out the dirt and stains, but also leaves the clothes a good colour.

It's a new way of washing clothes without hard rubbing or scrubbing.

Seems strange, but so did matches at first.

Yet who would use a tinder and flint now—who would use any other soap who knows Fels-Naptha?

Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London E.C.

## Final Reductions

SALE  
to-morrow &  
throughout  
January.

Everything a Bargain  
Fashions at Half Price

Sale Book  
sent  
Post Free.

### Fur Coats & Sets.

In Seal, Coyote, Pony, Mole-skin, Musquash, Squirrel, Ermine, Wolf, Sable, Skunk, Polar, Fish, Fox, Bear, Opossum, and Stock of Fur-lined Coats. All like only reduced. (See Sale Book.) A visit advised.

### Day and Evening

#### Gowns.

Our entire stock of Smart Gowns liberally reduced to clear. Example: 31 Evening Gown, 3 to 7 Gns. All at 2/2 to 3/6. (Our Season's Models less than half-price. A visit advised.)

### Costumes & Skirts.

Tailor-made for Country and smart Day wear, all offered at liberal reductions. Example: 200 Tailor Skirts, 9/11. All Models less than half-price. (See Sale Book.) A visit advised.

### Day & Coats.

A large stock in various latest styles (no two alike). Offered at Bargain Prices, 2/1 Gns. Visit advised.

### Silk Materials.

Our remaining stocks of: Mottre Velours, Mottre, Chiffon, Velours, Printed Fashions, etc., at less than half-price. Patterns of any particular material free on request. State in requirements. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Silk and Dress

#### Robes.

Whole stock liberally reduced to clear. (See Sale Book.) 30 Day or Evening Robes, with bodies of Lace, Sale price 27/6. Worth 45/6. 25 oddments in Silk Robes, Day and Evening. Original prices from 5/6 to 9/6. To be cleared at 2/11. Visit advised.

### Evening Coats.

Splendid collection of Models (no two alike) marked down to effect an early clearance. 2 Gns. Also Chiffon Velvet Wraps, 31 Gns. Brocade, trimmed Fur, 21 Gns. Visit advised.

### Boys' and Girls'

Outfitting. The notable Bargain offered consists of a record. Examples: 450 Girls' and Maids Dresses 12/6, 15, and 20. 450 to Coats and Skirts 20. 37 d/6 Coats 15. 50 Maids' Coats and Skirts 30. All the above are half-price or less.

### Ladies' Outfitting.

Many desirable Bargains in Delux Underclothing, Tea and Dressing Gowns, and Underskirts. Many Half Price. Visit advised.

### Baby Linen.

Hundreds of Bargains that should be secured at once. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Corsets and

#### Brassieres.

Many exceptional Bargains. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Blouses and

#### Golf Coats.

Over 2,000 Blouses and hundreds of Golf Coats offered at prices to induce a clearance at once. Visit advised.

### Art Needlework.

All stock goods, greatly reduced to clear. Many Half Price. Visit advised.

### Lace Sets & Collars

Exceptional value offered. Hundreds of Bargains also thousands of Lace Remnants at less than half-price. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Ho ierv and

#### Underwear.

Spencers, Waistcoats, Combinations, Knickers and Undershirts all liberally reduced. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Millinery.

Including Fig. or Stock and Head Dresses, offered at Clearance Prices. Visit advised.

### Gloves.

Reliable makes all offered at Reduced Prices during Sale. Several Bargain Lots. Visit advised.

### Beaded Tunics

In exclusive designs offered at Half Price. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Boots and Shoes.

Our Sale Bargains in Footwear are renowned the world over. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Umbrellas and

#### Shawls.

Special Reductions Throughout. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Leather & Electro-

#### Plate.

Two Stocks offered at nominal prices: viz., L. E. Gaud & Co., late Great Portland St., Ginolet & Co., Oxford St. Bargains less than half-price. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Household Linens.

also Blankets and Down Quilts, liberally reduced during Sale. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Carpets.

Indian, Mysore, Turkey, Decoria, Wilton Pile, and Axminster Carpets at Bargain Prices. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Furnishing

#### Drapery.

An opportunity to secure Household Requirements at an Appreciable Reduction. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Furniture

Bargains in new and second-hand. (See Sale Book.) Visit advised.

### Gentlemen.

Everything for Gentlemen's Wear Reduced. (Special "G" List on 15, next.) Visit advised.

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Everything for Ladies and Gents' Wear

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**ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE**

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**President: Lady Forbes-Robertson.**

The Ten Dance on January 29 promises to be a great success. Mr. Kenneth Kent and Miss Marjorie Russell will give exhibitions of Tango dancing, and Miss Maud Gibson and Salvador De Cordova have also kindly promised their services. The entertainments will include a duologue entitled "Overheard at —" by Mr. Arthur Applin, in which the author will appear with his wife, Miss Edyth Olive. Mr. Norman V. Norman and Miss Beatrice Wilson will give a duologue, Miss Mignon Clifford some songs at the piano, and Miss Margaret Bussé and Miss Jane Comfort will recite.

The first Speakers' Class will be held on Friday, January 16, at the office, at 5.15. Miss Winifred Mayo will be the instructor, and 2s. 6d. will be charged for the course of six classes, 6d. for a single class. It is greatly hoped that members will avail themselves of this opportunity of perfecting themselves in the art of speaking, and of learning more about the Suffrage Cause.

**COMING EVENTS**

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at Manchester on January 29, Ayr on February 2, Streatham on February 10, Cheltenham on February 12, Petersfield on February 15, Rickmansworth on February 18, Hampstead on February 19, Kingsway Hall on February 26, Cricklewood on March 5, and Derby on March 11.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence will speak on January 29 at the Royal Holloway College, for the R.H.C. Suffrage Society, at Englefield Green, and at Bedale's School, Petersfield, on February 14.

At the International Suffrage Club on January 16, at 8.30 p.m., Mr. Frank Cane will speak on "The Press on the Suffrage Movement."

The Women's Tax Resistance League announce a debate on the Insurance Act as it affects women in the Caxton Hall on January 19, at 8 p.m. Proposer: Miss Margaret Douglas; opposer, Sir Victor Horsley; chairman, Sir Edward Busk. Tickets, 2s. 6d. and 1s., from the League's offices.

The New Constitutional Society will hold a meeting at the N.C.S. Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, on January 20, at 3 p.m. Speakers: Mr. Joseph McCabe, Miss Holiday, and Miss Foreyth.

The Women's Freedom League will hold a Discussion Meeting at their offices on January 19 at 8 p.m. Opener: Madame Aino Malmberg. On January 21 the League will hold a meeting at the Caxton Hall at 3.30 p.m. Speakers: Miss Cicely Hamilton and Miss Anna Munro.

The National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society will hold a meeting at the Caxton Hall on January 21, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, Miss E. Roper, B.A., Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, and Miss Gore-Booth.

Miss Lind-a-Hageby will lecture at the Queen's (Small) Hall, on February 5, at 8.15 p.m., on "Sex and Social Evolution."

**THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT COMMITTEE**

The Criminal Law Amendment Committee have arranged a series of six lectures, with a view of giving women an opportunity of acquiring information on subjects of which it has hitherto been made difficult for them to obtain accurate knowledge. It has been decided that the Press shall not be admitted, that the audience shall consist of adult women, and that the lecturers will be women who by their position and work are qualified to deal with the subjects as experts. The lectures will be held fortnightly in the Lecture Hall, Kingsway Hall, at 5.30 p.m., beginning on January 22. The programme will be: Miss Cicely Hamilton, "The Civic Responsibility of Women"; Miss L. Martindale, M.D., "Tolerated Vice: Effects on the Health of the Community"; Miss Wakefield, "Tolerated Vice: Effects on the Morals of the Community"; Miss Margaret MacMillan, "Moral and Physical Effects of Bad Housing and Slum Life"; Mrs. Colonel Fisher, "Assaults on Children"; Miss Lina Eckenstein, "The Rising Moral Standard from the Historical Point of View." Tickets: numbered and reserved, 2s. 6d., six for 12s. 6d.; reserved, 1s. six for 5s. and 6d. from the C.L.A. Committee Secretary, 19, Tophill Street, S.W.

**ESTABLISHED FORTY-SEVEN YEARS**

The largest mantle and costume show-room in London has just been opened by Messrs. Jones and Higgins, of Peckham. Peckham may sound to many people a long way off, but it really is not, and motor-buses and L.C.C. trams pass the doors of

the shop; it is also accessible by Elevated Electric trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Jones and Higgins are an old firm, having been established for forty-seven years, and they attribute their success to the fact that they deal so very fairly with their customers. This week their sale is in progress, and amongst many good and moderate items are hats and blouses.

**SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY**

Actresses' Franchise League,  
2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Artists' Suffrage League,  
253, King's Road, S.W.

Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association,  
Co-International Women's Franchise Club,  
5, Grafton Street, W.

Catholic Women's Suffrage Society,  
25, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

Church League for Women's Suffrage,  
6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

Civil Service Suffrage Society,  
19, Sotheby Road, Highbury.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association,  
43, Dover Street, W.

Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies,  
11, St. James' Street, S.W.

Forward Civic Suffrage Union,  
53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.

Free Church League for Women's Suffrage,  
2, Holmby View, Upper Clapton.

Friends' League for Women's Suffrage,  
Walden, Gloucester.

Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society,  
2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.

International Suffrage Shop,  
11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

International Woman Suffrage Alliance,  
7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

International Women's Franchise Club,  
5, Grafton Street, W.

Irish League for Women's Suffrage,  
The Union of the Four Provinces Club, 16, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Irishwomen's Franchise League,  
Ancient Concert Buildings, St. Brunswick St., Dublin.

Irishwomen's Reform League,  
25, South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association,  
163, Rathgar Road, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation,  
29, South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage Society,  
27, Donegal Place, Belfast.

Jewish League for Women's Suffrage,  
22, Hyde Park Gardens, W.

League of Justice,  
23, South Molton Street, W.

London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage,  
Chester Gate Ealing.

Marchers' Qui Vive Corps,  
Duncion, Peabworth, Sussex.

Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage,  
34 and 36, Ludgate Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Men's League for Women's Suffrage,  
135, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement,  
13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Men's Society for Women's Rights,  
65, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.

Menstrual Women's Franchise League,  
83, Grand Parade, Cork.

National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society,  
5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

National Political League,  
Bank Buildings, 14, St. James' Street, S.W.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies,  
14, St. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage,  
8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage,  
6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

People's Suffrage Federation,  
21-2, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tophill St., S.W.

Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage,  
11, Howe Street, Edinburgh.

Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage,  
2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Spiritualist Suffrage League,  
45, Queen's Road, Baywater, W.

Suffrage Atelier,  
Office: 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.  
Studio: 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Suffrage Club,  
5, York Street, St. James', S.W.

Suffrage First Committee,  
47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Unionist Churchwomen's Protest Committee,  
31, Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.

United Religious Women's Suffrage Societies,  
13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Votes for Women Fellowship,  
47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Women Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society,  
44, Rotherhithe Avenue, W.

Women's Freedom League,  
1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Women's United Co-operation for Freedom,  
16, Rotherhithe Road, Rotherhithe.

Women's Social and Political Union,  
Lancaster Inn Road, Kingsway, W.C.

Women's Tax Resistance League,  
10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Women Teachers' Franchise Union,  
27, Marlborough Lane, E.C.

Women Writers' Suffrage League,  
7, Gresham Buildings, Rotherhithe Road, W.C.

**PROVISIONS**

John Barnes and Co., Ltd., 191 to 217, Finchley Road, sell everything; they are drapers, provision dealers, and general warehousemen. They have extremely good and inexpensive dresses, especially during this, their sale week; also long coats. Their grocery, meat, poultry, and greengrocery departments must also be mentioned, all of which are excellent. Altogether, John Barnes' is a very useful shop.

**Remnants Extraordinary****REAL IRISH LINEN**

Bundles of Snow White Flannel Linen, sufficient to make 6 full-sized Pillow Cases, 6/6. Post 5d. Bundles of Huckaback Towelling sufficient to make 6 full-sized towels, 4/6. Postage 5d. Bundles of Snow White Art Linen, for drawn-thread work, Tray Cloths and Afternoon Tea Cloths, 8/- Postage 5d. Bundles of Strong Linen for House Cloths, 8/- Postage 5d. All four delivered free for 2/- Money back if not satisfactory. Catalogue Free! Send at once.

**Hutton's 107, Larne, Ireland****HAYFORD'S "SPECIAL" SKIN GLOVES. REALLY WASHABLE.**

WHITE 2 Buttons, 1/6. CREAM 2 Buttons, 1/6. NATL. 2 Buttons, 1/6. Elastic Wrist.

GLOVE STORES, SLOANE ST., S.W.

**ALFRED DAY. Ladies' Tailor**

All Garments made in own workrooms.

**COAT AND SKIRT, MADE TO MEASURE FROM****£1:19:6****JANUARY SALE**

In order to keep the large staff fully employed during January, all our prices are considerably reduced. Full particulars will be given in reply to a postcard.

A special study made of fitting from pattern Bodices or Self-measurement Form.

Carriage paid to any port of the United Kingdom.

31 and 32, Park St., Regent's Park (Gloucester Gate), London, N.W.

**THE HOME OF ART.**

Rare Engravings of Early English and French Schools, printed in fine colours; also fine specimens of Old English, Continental and Chinese Porcelains.

Old Clocks, Paintings, Drawings, Enamels, Bronzes, Decorative Furniture, &c.

Each article guaranteed as described by

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11, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, W.C.  
20, QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYWATER, W.

**COAL.**

Blackstone ..	27/6	Roaster Nuts ..	23/6
Best Household ..	23/6	Large Kitchen ..	22/-
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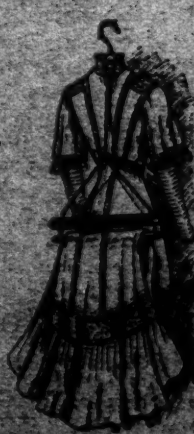
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All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address: the Advertisement Manager, Votes for Women, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

## NEXT SUNDAY'S SERVICES

**ETHICAL CHURCH**, Queen's Road, W. — At 11. William Peel, "Doing Without Christ"; 7. J. A. Hobson, "The Limitations of Free Speech."

**ST. MARY-AT-HILL**, Church Army, Church, Eastcheap. Sundays, 9 and 6. Views, orchestra, band. Prebendary Carlisle.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

**THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE** will hold a Discussion Meeting at the offices, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, Strand, on Monday, January 19, at 8 p.m. Subject, "Is the Woman's Movement identical with the Eastern Revolutionary Movement?" Opener, Madame Aino Malmberg. Admission free; discussion invited.

**NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE**. — Tuesday, January 20, 3 p.m., in the New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade. "The Basis of Citizenship," Mr. Joseph McCabe, Miss Holiday, Miss Forsyth.

**INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB**, 9, Grafton Street, W. — Subscription, One Guinea. Wednesday, January 21, 8.30. "The Press on the Suffrage Movement," Mr. Frank Cane.

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**FOLKESTONE**. — "Trevanna," Bouverie Road West. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required. — Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

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**TWO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS**. — Miss ROSEA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private class or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Eighth Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes: "Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

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